

Ulster death toll is 21

Army says 'it is going our way' in Ulster

By our own Reporters

Five more people were killed in Belfast yesterday as the situation on the streets deteriorated steadily. The fresh violence coincided with the news that the Government had decided to release 70 of the estimated 300 people who were arrested on Monday morning.

Two of the men were killed during a three-hour operation early yesterday morning in which the army moved in to clear away barricades in the Catholic Whitehead and Turf Lodge areas. As the army moved down the Whitehead Road they arrived at a barricade built at the junction with the Springfield Road and defended by sniper fire. One man was shot dead and another taken to hospital with gunshot wounds.

A company of the 1st Battalion the Parachute Regiment next moved into the Turf Lodge Road, where another gunman was killed. An army spokesman said that during the operation, which lasted from 4 am to 7 am, between 15 and 20 gunshots were fired from six different sniping positions. Another man was found dead by the army and two more were arrested after a siege in the city's Market area.

It began on Tuesday night when terrorists took over a bakery in Eliza Street. They raked the area with shots as more than 600 men of the Royal Green Jackets surrounded and sealed all neighbouring streets. He sieged ended at 7 am when two gunmen on the roof of the bakery surrendered to the army.

A fourth man was believed killed in the Ballymurphy district as the funeral cortege of Patrick O'Hara, a young man who had died in a drowning accident on Sunday, was leaving Corpus Christi church. As the procession left two shots rang out and a man fell to the ground. He was immediately given the last rites by a priest.

Crowds gathered immediately after the incident and were dispersed by troops using rubber bullets and CS gas. Meanwhile, thousands of Belfast people, including both Protestants and Catholics, have been leaving their homes. At least four thousand Catholics are thought to have fled to special camps set up by the Irish army south of the border, and well over 1,000 have fled to Dublin. Great Victoria Street station was crammed throughout the late morning and afternoon with hundreds of women and children clutching belongings. Two special trains were put on in addition to regular services. Each took 500 people south.

The streets in the troubled areas have been full of families packing like of furniture and belongings on to lorries and into vans. Several had to carry mattresses and cases of clothes over barricades. Many Catholics are fleeing from what they believe could be a massive Protestant backlash.

In the Mountpottinger area, a largely Catholic enclave in a mainly Protestant part of East Belfast, several Protestant families fled their homes. At least four houses were blazing by early evening, reportedly set on fire by Protestants who did not want to back page, col. 4

Violence continued throughout Ulster yesterday, with five more civilians killed, four soldiers injured, and thousands of refugees fleeing Belfast.

But Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuzo, GOC in Northern Ireland, has said that the military campaign now appears to be going in the "proper direction." The pre-interment round-up had resulted in the capture of 70 per cent of those men the army believes most dangerous, he said, and the remaining 30 per cent, which admittedly included some of those men most keenly sought, would be rounded up in the next few weeks.

General Tuzo said that he expected that the present tide of deaths and destruction would continue at least until Saturday and possibly longer. "It may indeed go on for longer than that, and it will certainly begin again after a lull, but things will begin to improve soon, of that I am convinced."

Pressure now for summit

By IAN AITKEN

Dr Patrick Hillery, the Irish Foreign Minister, is believed to have told Mr Maudling during his two hour talks at the Home Office yesterday that his Government is ready to take part in a conference of the British, Southern Irish, and Ulster Prime Ministers, providing that the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland is also represented at the table.

He is understood to have pressed Mr Maudling to call such a conference as a matter of urgency, and to have coupled this with a demand for further major improvements in the political status of Catholics in Northern Ireland.

One idea which Dr Hillery is thought to have put to Mr Maudling is a proposal for the inclusion of Catholic Ministers in the Northern Ireland Government, a move which would turn the exclusively Protestant Ulster Unionist Administration and Stormont into a coalition representing both communities for the first time since 1916. Six Counties were separated from the rest of Ireland.

There was no sign last night, however, that any significant progress was made at the talks yesterday, in spite of the dramatic touch given to the day by Mr Heath's unexpectedly sudden return to London at the end of the Admiral's Cup competition. Whitehall would give no information of any kind about the talks, beyond saying that no new developments could be expected in the immediate future.

However, it is clear that pressure on the British Government to call a meeting of the three Prime Ministers is now building.

BELOW: Police escorting Dr Hillery from the Home Office to his car yesterday

ing up in a number of quarters. Mr James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, repeated Labour's call for such a conference yesterday after spending one and a quarter hours with Dr Hillery at the Irish Embassy.

In his view, Mr Callaghan said afterwards, a meeting between the three Prime Ministers was now absolutely essential. But he went on: "One of the difficulties is that the British Government is putting all the emphasis on security and the Irish Government is putting all the emphasis on political progress. But the two must go together. Unless they do, it will unnecessarily endanger the lives of British soldiers."

He said: "I see no reason why people who use guns against the British army should not be locked up. I am all in favour of that. But I can see

"OZ" joins the protest, page 3. Brutal life of a 15-year-old: interview's talk of beatings and other Ulster items, page 6. Leader comment, page 10. The people who fear and the people who fled, page 11. Why Heath sailed on: another picture, back page.

no reason why people who are not concerned with the shooting should be put behind bars. On the recall of Parliament, Mr Callaghan repeated that he and Mr Wilson were still keeping the matter under daily review. He added: "If we decided that it was necessary, we would not hesitate to ask for it."

One of the factors which Mr Callaghan and Mr Wilson were presumably keep under review is the number of backbenchers signing a round robin calling for an immediate recall. In spite of the difficulties in reaching a decision, Mr Wilson said last night, about 60 MPs had put their names to the letter by teatime yesterday.

Work will continue today and tomorrow, with an eventual target of around 100 signatures. A team of MPs, including Mr. Kerr, Mr O'Halloran, Mr Pitt, and Mr. Rose, worked on the telephone yesterday gathering additional names, which now include those of two former Labour Ministers, Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr John Stonehouse.

Last night, Mr Pitt, MP for Belfast West, and Mr John Hume, Stormont MP for part of Londonderry, called on the Home Secretary in London to express their total opposition to interment and to demand its withdrawal.

The military campaign "is going in our favour now and in the proper direction and public morale should begin to rise once again from the incredibly low level of recent months."

The only matter that seriously concerned him, however, was the possibility that "grave intimidation" by the IRA would bring the Protestant mobs on to the streets once again. This was a real possibility and it would seriously hamper the army's ability to handle the present situation.

General Tuzo was speaking yesterday after the Government had announced that 230 of the 300 men detained in the Monday morning raids had now been served with detention orders and had been taken from the interrogation camps to internment centres in the Crumlin Road Prison in Belfast and on board HMS Maidstone in the Belfast Lough.

The 230 would be detained under the present order for up to 28 days for further interrogation. Then, on the personal signature of the Premier, Mr Brian Faulkner, a number would be formally interned and some for indefinite periods, possibly running into several years.

All the families of the men in detention have been told of their whereabouts and any people who want to visit the detainees have been told to apply for permits to the Minister for Home Affairs—in effect, Mr Faulkner.

The Government has not yet decided on the constitution of the interment advisory committee to whom the detainees can appeal against the orders served on them. The Government spokesman said it might be at least a week before the composition of the committee would be announced. There is serious concern in liberal political circles that a Northern Ireland legal expert would share this committee—the assumption being that any Ulsterman would automatically be prejudiced against freeing any of the internees. It is now expected that a large proportion of those currently detained will, in fact, be interned. Gen. Tuzo's remark that so far 70 per cent of the wanted men had been caught has come as a surprise to those who believed that many of the men arrested were no more than minor Left-wing political activists.

However, army intelligence is convinced that many of those hitherto regarded as comparatively small fish have been engaged in a surprisingly dangerous kind of subversive activity.

One man well-known to journalists in Belfast, a lecturer at a Belfast college of education, and a dedicated and seemingly harmless Left-winger, had, according to an army source, a much more sinister undercover role.

Under the guise of political respectability, this man has been a leading member of the Auxiliaries (the official IRA commandos) and had formed a small armed group that had

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Refugees from the Crumlin Road area of Belfast leaving under guard yesterday

Lindsay now a Democrat

MR JOHN LINDSAY, Mayor of New York, yesterday switched from the Republican to the Democratic Party—although, as he put it, "that party, too, is far from perfect." This change is interpreted by some as a sign that Lindsay means to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the White House next year.

Adam Raphael, page 2

River rescue

FOUR MEN escaped injury when their private helicopter crash landed in the Thames last night. The helicopter, a Bell 206, was on its way to a police launch towed to it to a wharf.

Eating out

SEVEN natives of western Papua, New Guinea, who admitted eating the body of an executed murderer were acquitted in Port Moresby Supreme Court yesterday of charges of improperly and indecently interfering with a corpse. The judge said that Queensland State law was not framed to cover cannibalism.

TU-104 crash

REPORTS reaching Moscow yesterday said at least 80 passengers died when a TU-104 crashed on the Siberian town of Irkutsk.

'Humiliation'

MISS KATHARINE Hepburn has sued three New York companies for £1.6 million damages because they have used the imitation of her "unique" voice in radio advertisements to sell herring. These she claimed held her up to "humiliation."

Hotel collapse kills four: children saved

By PETER HARVEY

Four holidaymakers were killed and 12 seriously injured yesterday when part of a Spanish resort hotel collapsed. Three young British children were last night found only slightly injured after being trapped under rubble for most of the day.

The children, brothers, were trapped with guests and staff under piles of concrete and wood when the roof of an annex collapsed at the Hotel Riviera, Banalmadena-Costa, near Torremolinos.

Mark Shaw, aged nine, Bradley Shaw, aged seven, and Darrin Shaw, aged four, were spending two weeks at the hotel with their parents, Norman and Valerie Shaw, of Grange Park Avenue, Winchmore Hill, London. Mr Shaw is a men's jacket manufacturer and his wife runs a boutique in Southgate, London. The children are recovering in a Torremolinos hospital.

Rescue goes on

Last night the injured were being treated in local hospitals, while hundreds of rescue workers worked under floodlights, searching piles of debris for possible other victims.

The tragedy is thought to have been caused by heavy rain weakening the supports of the annex roof. Workmen were building a temporary court on the roof, and this may have also contributed to the collapse.

Two of the people killed were Nicholas Reis, aged 37, from Luxembourg, and his wife Ingeborg, aged 30. The other two victims are thought to be German tourists.

The hotel, which was opened eight years ago, is rated as one of the most luxurious in Spain. Most of the 400 guests were Swiss, Belgian, and German. One British tour company, Apal, had 12 clients staying there, mostly from London and the Home Counties. The guests were evacuated after the collapse and given temporary accommodation nearby. The damage was last night said to be confined to the annex, and the rest of the hotel was declared safe.

The collapse took place shortly before midday. The annex roof fell in a storm of dust and flying concrete and glass on to a large bar, dining room and reception area overlooking the swimming pool.

A New York architect, Mr Alan Fineburg, who was sitting by the pool with his wife, said:

"We looked up and the whole annex was collapsing down on to itself and on to a terrace area. We ran up there and we could hear trapped people screaming and crying. Spanish construction workers and hotel staff were digging at the concrete rubble with their bare hands trying to drag people out to safety."

Mr Gerald Horn, of Brooklyn, said: "After the roaring noise stopped, I saw a British man who was a guest with his family at the hotel running about calling the names of his three

young sons. Just before the accident, the children had been playing close to the annex."

Two weeks ago, after mounting concern at the problems posed to tourists by unfinished and overbooked hotels, the Association of British Travel Agents met Spanish officials in Madrid for a conference to rectify the situation. One of the agreements reached required all Spanish hotels to notify the central authorities of all construction work undertaken.

Picture, page 2. A postcard from Spain, back page



Crusades need CRUSADERS

Do you think you measure up to a job where the hours are 24 hours a day, 7 days a week? A job where you will be paid a subsistence allowance only. A job where you will be working even harder on those occasions which other folk consider to be holidays. A job away from home in any one of 18 overseas territories. A job open to young men who have completed their secondary education, or men who have completed University or professional training. A job which calls for up to 6 years further training.

The job? Entry into the Catholic Priesthood in service with St. Joseph's Missionary Society (The MHI Missionaries). Please write to

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Verging on extinction

THE SECRETARY of the Environment is to be asked to save wayside plants from extermination by recommending county highway authorities to set up committees to advise on the treatment of road verges.

Settle rural council, Yorkshire, is asking Mr G. B. Drayson, MP for Skipton, to pass the proposal to the Minister. It suggests that the consultative committees should be made up of representatives of highway authorities, farmers, biologists, naturalists, and educationists.

This rural council has taken up this issue because Settle Civic Society published a survey, carried out by Dr Margaret Buckle, of Craggwick, into the attitude of 41

By MICHAEL PARKIN
county councils towards the conservation of wild flowers on roadside verges. The survey, which was carried out by a number of county councils did not bother to reply to her inquiries, or gave replies that could have been written by an office boy," or stated that they relied on herbicides. One county added, apologetically, that herbicides seemed to be the cheapest method of keeping down roadside growth.

Most of the other councils were interested in proposals to conserve wayside flowers, but did not feel a great urgency to do more than conserve rare plants on certain sites. She said she had found that

three county councils adopted what she considered to be an enlightened attitude—Cambridgeshire, which already had an advisory committee of the kind proposed, Wiltshire, and Surrey.

Dr Buckle particularly objects to the notion that verges should be shorn to look like rough lawns. She accepts that narrow strips of tall grasses and plants like cow parsley sometimes need to be mown to give visibility to drivers on dangerous bends. And she is not opposed to the killing with herbicides of clumps of noxious weeds like docks or thistles.

Such a policy would allow the harebells, cranesbills, tormentil, wild campanulas, and other plants to flourish for the delight of all road users.

OVERSEAS NEWS

NATO refuses to meet Mintoff's demand in full

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and her NATO partners provisionally reached agreement in Brussels last night on the package proposals to be conveyed today to the Maltese Prime Minister, Mr. Mintoff, by the British High Commissioner in Valletta, Sir Duncan Watson. It is believed that the NATO Powers are offering tied aid in the form of credits worth about £6.5 millions a year. This will be in addition to the continuing annual payments

Big four call third meeting

West Berlin, August 11. After yesterday's nine-hour session the ambassadors of the "big four" Powers today worked through an unprecedented second day of intensive negotiations to overcome remaining obstacles to agreement on Berlin.

The current phase of bargaining, following 16 months of painstaking negotiations, coincides with two major German anniversaries — one tomorrow marking the signing of the Bonn-Moscow non-aggression treaty a year ago, the other on Friday commemorating the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

The American, British, French and Soviet delegates continued to maintain a strict news embargo on the talks, but informed sources said a third meeting tomorrow was quite possible and would probably be followed by a pause of three weeks during which the proposals would be referred back to the various capitals.

Major problems still unresolved last night included West Berlin's political representation abroad, West German passports for West Berlin, and West Germany's political presence in West Berlin.

The Soviet Union and East Germany insist that West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic and that, for this reason, West Berliners cannot carry West German passports nor Bonn exercise any official function in the city.

Other issues on the negotiating table are the Soviet demand for a Consulate General in West Berlin, East German control rights on civilian traffic through its territory to and from West Berlin, and the possibility of visits to the East for West Berliners.

Western sources said here earlier that a breakthrough was only thinkable if Moscow showed readiness to compromise on these issues.

Leader comment, page 10

New ruling on deaf boy

Canberra, August 11. The Minister for Immigration, Dr. James Forbes, today overruled his Department's refusal to allow a deaf 8-year-old English boy to live in Australia.

Dr. Forbes said he had reviewed the case of the boy, Paul Buckley, of Merton Park, London, and had decided on compassionate grounds that he should be allowed to enter Australia to settle with his parents, subject to an undertaking by his father that he would not become a charge on public funds.

Two-stage pull out offered

Jerusalem, August 11. The evening newspaper "Maariv" reported today that Israel had proposed a two-phased withdrawal of its troops from the Suez Canal in the context of an agreement with Egypt to reopen the waterway. The newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying Israel put forward the idea during talks here last week between Government Ministers and the American Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph Sisco.

The first phase would involve only a minimal withdrawal and there would be no Egyptian crossing to the Eastern Bank, while Egypt would clean and operate the canal, the newspaper said. After this had been completed and civilian life along the canal had been somewhat restored, Israel would withdraw to a second line, which would be measured in a few miles. "Maariv" did not explicitly mention any Israeli objections to a token Egyptian military crossing in the second phase.

It said Israel had not rectified the distance of this second line during the talks with Mr. Sisco, but it was understood to be much less than the major withdrawal the Egyptians are reported to be demanding.

The newspaper said Israeli officials expected Mr. Sisco to "think up something new" soon because he must continue to create the impression that there is movement toward an interim settlement.

Meanwhile the Saudi Arabian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Omar Sakfak, and Egypt's special envoy, Mr. Hassan Sabry el Kholy, flew into Amman from Cairo with proposals for settling the dispute between the Jordanian Government and the Palestinian guerrillas.

The Middle East news agency quoted Mr. Sakfak as saying before he left Cairo: "We are making a mission of reconciliation between the resistance and the Jordanian authorities for the last time, and we hope we will succeed."

The agency said the two men were carrying messages from President Sadat of Egypt and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. President al-Bakr of Iraq conferred in Baghdad today with a Palestinian guerrilla delegation and awarded them a "complete and unchanging support," the official Iraqi news agency said. A joint communiqué on the talks between the guerrillas and the ruling Baath party said the two sides had agreed on "resisting all attempts aimed at a surrender (peaceful) solution" in the Middle East.

In London the Iraqi Embassy denied reports that Siddeeq Hussein Takriti, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, was under house arrest in Baghdad. Yesterday a Beirut newspaper, usually reliable on Iraqi affairs, reported that Mr. Takriti was being held as a possible scapegoat for the failure of Iraq's premature support of the coup against General Nurei in the Sudan last month.

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The council's resolution claimed that China was a military and dictatorial state unfit for membership of the world organisation, the charter of which requires that candidates for membership be "peace-loving."

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There seems little doubt that if Senator Henry Jackson (Dem., Washington) really enters the Democratic race for nomination to the Presidency — which he seems more and more inclined to do — he will be Mr. Meany's man; and that many of his 13 million fellow trade unionists. It could be a major card in Mr. Jackson's otherwise rather poor hand.

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The executive council of the AFL-CIO yesterday passed a resolution strongly condemning President Nixon's proposed visit to Peking and his support for seining the People's Republic in the United Nations. Mr. Meany himself ridiculed the Peking visit as "the number-one stunt of the number-one stuntman of our time."

The executive council has compared American support for China's admission into the UN with the betrayal of Ethiopia to Mussolini in 1936. Meany himself likened it to Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1938.

The council's resolution claimed that China was a military and dictatorial state unfit for membership of the world organisation, the charter of which requires that candidates for membership be "peace-loving."

Mr. Meany and his AFL-CIO have been increasingly critical of President Nixon's domestic policies after a brief early honeymoon period. Now they have launched a major attack on his foreign policy, with which they have previously been in general agreement.

There seems little doubt that if Senator Henry Jackson (Dem., Washington) really enters the Democratic race for nomination to the Presidency — which he seems more and more inclined to do — he will be Mr. Meany's man; and that many of his 13 million fellow trade unionists. It could be a major card in Mr. Jackson's otherwise rather poor hand.

Mr. Meany is a "law and order" man who has been hitting out against those "who say that law and order are code words for fascism and repression." He is clearly trying to establish a substantial contrast between himself and the several other putative and more liberal Democratic candidates such as McGovern, Muskie, and Kennedy. Jackson is also an outspoken hawk on Vietnam, and a defender of big spending by the Pentagon.

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Rescue parties searching for injured under the debris at the Hotel Riviera

Would-be witness still reluctant

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 11. The chief of South Africa security police, Major-General Venter, has given an assurance in an affidavit handed in at a trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Convent French-Beytagh, that if Mr. Allison Norman, of London goes to Pretoria to give evidence for the dean she will be indemnified against prosecution.

But Mr. Sidney Kentridge, the dean's counsel, said in court today: "Miss Norman is very reluctant to come to South Africa to give evidence, but the underlying issue is a much broader one: will she come to give evidence?"

The State alleges that Mr. Norman sent £30,000 to the dean, and that the funds were used for unlawful purposes.

Miss Norman wants an affidavit signed by the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police giving her assurance that she will not be arrested and detained under the Terrorism Act, and that she will be allowed to leave the country whenever she wishes. The judge said the affidavit seemed to be sufficient, "but can see the witness may be apprehensive."

At today's hearing the this police spokesman called, Stephen Norman, said he approached the security police in 1967 and asked if he needed his services. A lieutenant suggested he should go to town with the dean.

"He said I should join the church, go to as many meetings as possible, and report on anything I heard," Mr. Norman said. He then attended confirmation classes and other gatherings.

Mr. Kentridge: Why did you want to do this? — Because I am a patriot.

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HOME AND OVERSEAS

Moscow denies pact with India is threat to Pakistan

"Pravda" said today that the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship was not directed against a third country but was intended only to strengthen cooperation. This was apparently aimed at assuaging Pakistani fears that India and Russia were joining forces against Pakistan during the present crisis. The newspaper said that

'Freedom' call to Kennedy

Calcutta, August 11

Senator Edward Kennedy, on his second day of touring refugee areas, today inspected hospitals and camps, struggling through torrential rain.

He saw many children, suffering from malnutrition, lying on beds or floors, too weak to move.

As he entered one hospital tent a mother lay sobbing over her son, aged six, who had just died.

The rain was at its heaviest when he toured three of the seven camps which house about 200,000 refugees in the Kalyani district, about 40 miles from Dacca.

He was greeted by thousands who defied the rain and shouted "Long live Kennedy." As the rain burned the ground to mud, Senator Kennedy almost fell at one point — the crowd still followed yelling "Mukti chai" ("We want freedom").

In the Kalyani camps most of the refugees live in tents with up to 15 to 20 people to a tent. The interiors remained fairly dry but the space between the tents turned into a lake as Mr. Kennedy questioned refugees about their health and their children.

He stopped by a tube-well which is supposed to provide drinking water. The handle hung useless. An official said that because of the monsoon the danger of contamination in the water system was ever present.

Mr. Kennedy later discussed the refugees and their needs at separate meetings with Indian Government officials and members of foreign relief agencies.

The senator will fly to Tripura in the extreme east of India tomorrow to meet some of the 1,200,000 refugees who have crossed from East Pakistan. On Friday he will visit areas on the Bengali border with East Pakistan.

The Associated Press of Pakistan news agency said last night that Senator Kennedy's planned visit to Pakistan tomorrow and Friday had been cancelled because public resentment against him might cause demonstrations.

It said that his commitment to the Indian cause evoked deep resentment in Pakistan, and the Government felt it was known it did not regard the visit as opportune at present.

Two of his aides, Gerald Tinker and Dale Dehan, had been refused visas for Pakistan, but Mr. Kennedy had received one. — Reuters.

Moscow, August 11

Indo-Soviet ties had a positive effect on international questions, including "the acute problems existing in Asia."

Observers saw the treaty as an attempt to deter armed conflict between India and Pakistan while firmly demonstrating where Soviet sympathies lay.

Close ties between India and Russia were not dependent on transient motives but were based on mutual trust, equality and respect, "Pravda" said. It paid tribute to the efforts of India's first Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, towards developing bilateral relations and praised Mrs. Gandhi for consolidating the friendship.

The Soviet Union respected India's policy of nonalignment and Moscow's peaceful foreign policy met understanding and support in New Delhi, it added. "Further development of friendly relations between the two great countries has important significance not only for the USSR and India, it will promote the consolidation of peace in Asia and the whole world."

In New Delhi a joint state-

Voice of America muted in Greece

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 11

THE NIXON Administration's kid-glove handling of Greece's junta has now extended to the censoring of any material on the Voice of America radio station and the failure of the agency to give a balanced account to the public in a televised debate on military aid to Greece in March.

Disheartened employees of the agency remember President Kennedy's exhortation to them in 1962: "You are obliged to tell our story in a truthful way, to tell it as Oliver Cromwell said about his portrait: 'Paint us with all our blemishes andwarts, all those things which we ourselves may not be so immediately attractive.'"

A similar concern dictated

British seabed proposals

Geneva, August 11

Britain today set out plans for an international authority governing peaceful exploitation of seabed resources to a United Nations committee here.

The essential task of the authority would be to issue licences for prospecting and exploiting the resources of the international seabed which lies beyond the jurisdiction of States.

The UN Secretary-General, U Thant, has said that this vast area should be regarded as the

"common heritage of all mankind."

Mr. John Simpson, second legal adviser to the Foreign Office and head of the British delegation to the UN committee, said that the British proposals provided the most fair and effective treatment to all States whether they had coastlines or were land-locked.

The proposals for the international authority run against the wishes of several countries in the 86-nation committee who would like to see the authority itself exploit the resources of the sea rather than take a lesser role in administering licences.

Echoing France's recent objections to the idea that the authority should undertake exploitation and research itself, Mr. Simpson said that such an organisation "would develop into an enormous bureaucracy costing a large part of its own revenues" with no early benefit to the States which had set it up.

He considered it would be most unrealistic to suggest that the investment capital for mounting extremely costly commercial operations would be provided by the States themselves or the UN as a whole.

Under the British proposals, the member States of the authority would receive licences for sections of the seabed, divided by general agreement on a grid system, and then either exploit their allotted areas by State-run enterprises or sublease to national or foreign companies.

Part of the revenue would go to the international seabed authority and pay for its costs, which would be largely administrative.

Landlocked countries would be given an equal share of the seabed, and countries could pool their resources to exploit an area or contract foreign companies, receiving a portion of the benefits. — Reuters.

Phnom Penh, August 11

The Cambodian Government has approached several Western nations, including the United States, Britain, Australia and Japan, as possible contributors to a special fund to provide currency reserves for urgent imports, it was learned here today.

Informed sources said no replies had been received yet and details had not yet been worked out, but countries willing to participate were expected to respond within the next week or two.

The Prime Minister delegate, Mr. Sirik Matak, is to visit Japan before returning from his current visit to the United States. In Tokyo he will discuss the proposed special fund as well as further economic aid from Japan. The Japanese Government is reported to be already giving Cambodian aid requirements.

Informed sources here said the idea for the special fund grew out of an International Monetary Fund mission to Cambodia last March. The fund would operate in grant form to

Steiner rejects court 'lies'

Khartoum, August 11

The West German mercenary, Rolf Steiner, accused of leading southern Sudanese rebels against the Government, said today that a statement he was alleged to have made under interrogation had suffered from major distortions in translation from German into Arabic.

In the long statement, read to the court here by the chief prosecution witness, Police Commandant Karrar, Steiner was quoted as describing his activities with the secessionist rebels.

He is alleged to have accused Britain, the United States, Israel and Saudi Arabia of aiding the mainly Negro rebels against the Arab Government in the north.

At today's session the president of the six-man military tribunal trying Steiner asked him if the statements attributed to him by Commandant Karrar were correct.

Steiner replied: "As a man of ideals I reject those lies by the prosecution witness. I can meet the prosecution and answer them in an objective manner. That is all I want to say."

Chief prosecution counsel intervened to say that the accused did not reject his statements but raised objections about the translation from German to Arabic.

Distorted

Steiner told the court: "The German version of my statement which I signed was correct but the Arabic translation was somewhat distorted."

Steiner faces a possible death penalty on charges of leading a force against the Sudanese Government, smuggling drugs, and spreading malicious rumours, all of which he had denied. He has admitted entering the country without permission.

The hearing resumes tomorrow.

A Sudanese soldier went on trial today accused of taking part in a massacre of 16 unarmed officers during the attempted coup last month, the Middle East news agency said.

Prosecutors said Ahmed Ibrahim, age 23, killed one officer and disfigured the bodies of other victims of the massacre. They said two officers were killed. The survivors of the massacre identified Ibrahim in prison as one of the killers.

In Baghdad, an official report said a pilot's navigational error caused an Iraqi plane to crash in Saudi Arabia last month, killing 10 leading Iraqi politicians and officials.

The report congratulated the leaders of the short-lived coup. — UPI and Reuters.



One of the new uniforms for sailors

83 go on trial in Turkey

Istanbul, August 11

A martial court here today began trying 83 people, among them 69 former junior military officers, on charges of being involved in an organisation which overthrew the Government, spreading malicious rumours, all of which he had denied. He has admitted entering the country without permission.

The trial, in which 25 lawyers appear for the defence, is one of a series now reaching the military courts following a wave of anti-Government terrorism which brought down the Government of Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel last March, and led to the declaration of martial law in 11 of Turkey's 67 provinces.

After large-scale detention of political activists of both Left and Right an estimated 500 people are awaiting trial.

Meanwhile, at a martial law court in Ankara the prosecution has asked for the death sentence for all 23 people on trial for alleged membership of the Turkish People's Liberation Army — the most violent of the Left-wing groups. They were accused of taking part in bank robberies and kidnappings.

Forty-six students from Hacettepe University in Ankara are due to face trial next week on charges arising from student disturbances there, and scores of arrests on similar charges have been announced elsewhere. — Reuters.

Partial implant

Doctors in Detroit yesterday implanted a newly developed "partial" mechanical heart device into the body of a man with "a very low life expectancy."

A Sinai hospital spokesman would say only that the patient, Hassan Shaka, aged 63, of Warren, Michigan, was alive after completion of the operation. In the only previous mechanical heart implant operation, the recipient died 30 hours later. — UPI and Reuters.

Two swings of fashion

The Yves Saint Laurent salon yesterday denied published reports that he has dropped out of high fashion, and emphasised that he will continue to present twice yearly collections to private clients although not to the general press.

"Yves Saint Laurent is not closing," the salon announced. In a communiqué it attempted to correct reports that Saint Laurent had abandoned high fashion in favour of ready-to-wear clothes. — UPI.

Alert lifted

West German river police yesterday reopened a section of the Rhine which had been closed on Tuesday after a tanker carrying dangerous chemicals had run aground near Cologne and some of the cargo had leaked into the water.

X certificate for 'Devils' stays

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Greater London Council has rejected a request that it should withdraw the "X" certificate granted by the British Board of Film Censors to Ken Russell's film, "The Devils".

The reason for this was that, "The Devils" is not necessarily the same thing as you might wish to see in Hull or the Isle of Wight. You have a much more informed, sophisticated, and artistic community living in the great conurbations, who have to be catered for as well as the others."

Russell's film, "The Devils", was taken in London, a spokesman for the cinema council said. "People have been sick during the showing of the film, but this can happen in any film. The people who tend to faint more are the men. Possibly the ladies say, 'I don't like this type of film, and come outside and wait.'"

The reply was that if his proposal were adopted it would be tantamount to the council censoring the film, and would remove the whole reason for the existence of the board.

Dr Mark Patterson, chairman of the film viewing subcommittee of the G.L.C., said that "unfortunately or fortunately," it was not within the purview of his committee to take action on "The Devils". Like every other local authority, they had an arrangement whereby they accepted the view of the board. If they were against the views of the board for specific films, "we would end up by having total chaos."

Dr Patterson agreed that the film was "offensive, obscene, repugnant, and likely to injure the moral standards of society."

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Dr Patterson agreed that the film was "offensive, obscene, repugnant, and likely to injure the moral standards of society."

Girl to fly for heart operation

By our Correspondent

A girl aged 7 flies to America tomorrow for a hole in the heart operation. Thousands of people in Hull contributed towards the £4,000 it is costing for Marie Gallagher's operation at the Rochester Mayo Clinic, where 11 similar attempts have been successful.

Marie, who lives with her parents and two younger sisters in Rokeby Park, Hull, has suffered from a hole in the heart, a defective heart valve, and two transposed arteries since birth. Doctors at Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds, where Marie has been under treatment, agreed that she should go to the Mayo Clinic, and the operation has been provisionally fixed for August 24.

The American visit seemed remote on Mr. Lawrence Gallagher's pay as a television engineer, but his workmates donated £20 each, an appeal was launched, and in a few weeks public houses, clubs, and funds had collected £4,000.

The American Imperial Typewriter Co., which has a factory at Hull, is paying the air fare and sending a courier with Marie and her mother, and there will be more company helpers in the US.

Cruise refund

More than 1,400 passengers who went on the last two Mediterranean voyages of the Clarkson's cruise ship, Delphi, are to get refunds after complaints about conditions on board. Passengers will get back 15 per cent of their fares, an amount ranging from £13.20 to £19.80.

Haute couture around the quarterdeck

By Malcolm Dean

IT was not exactly what any of them had had in mind when they enlisted but this week seven men in Portsmouth have been working as models to give 500 sailors an opportunity of expressing an opinion on seven different uniforms submitted by civilian and naval designers at the request of the service.

In groups of 20 the sailors have watched their mates parade the new uniforms and then filed out a questionnaire awarding points to each style. Audiences at the modelling sessions have been limited to 30 on the advice of a Ministry of Defence psychologist who suggested that if a large group of sailors was let in to observe the modelling sessions, the comment might not be as well controlled as the Admiralty wanted, or the models could put up with.

Instead, the models—all of them volunteers—have come through with a minimum of catcalls, wolf-whistles and ribbing. Yesterday, a special show was put on the press from which all sailors but the models were excluded. Some of the models walked on to the Victoria Terrace which had yesterday most of them suffering from the same problem that beset amateur actors—not knowing what to do with their hands. Eight strides one

way, eight strides back and a pause to detour to the right and back to the left. The particular uniform detached itself, completed the individual performance. Then all returned to stand in line with an eighth sailor in the present uniform for comparison to be made.

A committee of 16 senior naval officers including three high-ranking Wrens will take the final decision on the new uniforms after the opinions of the 500 ratings have been analysed. The new uniform will be given to 100 sailors for a 12-month trial before it is finally issued to 25,000 ratings.

A survey of over 2,000 sailors last year indicated that most men wanted a uniform which would really maintain its shape and get on with it, but there was no general desire for the new uniform to look radically different from the present "square rig" design.

Supplied with the results of the survey, each of the designers have discarded the old tubular bell-bottom trousers which required five or seven—according to the height of the seaman—horizontal creases to be put in with an iron.

The old trousers were not as impractical as they looked. It allowed them to be folded like a concertina, packed at the bottom of a kitbag, and brought out on the other side as a "That was the theory," said one seaman yesterday. "The reality was that you found yourself sharing an iron among 30 men and trying to iron in a space equivalent to a toilet in a train."

All the proposed trousers have permanent creases which will not need ironing. Most had flared bottoms, but because the creases are down the front and the back rather than the side, the old tubular look has been eliminated.

Some of the trousers had blue lanyards or silk tapes but they all retained the white and blue-piped front and the blue jean collar. Some replaced the old jumper with a jacket.

Since 1964 sailors have not been required to wear uniforms while off duty. Able Seaman Barry Gerrard, one of the models, thought it had lost its charm as a "woman-catcher." "It has its attractions inland where there are a few girls, but it's not a hopeless in any port. No matter what they do they can't change that."

It still, however, has its uses. When going on leave the men still find it useful to carry a "That was the theory," said one seaman yesterday. "The reality was that you found yourself sharing an iron among 30 men and trying to iron in a space equivalent to a toilet in a train."

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It still, however, has its uses. When going on leave the men still find it useful to carry a "That was the theory," said one seaman yesterday. "The reality was that you found yourself sharing an iron among 30 men and trying to iron in a space equivalent to a toilet in a train."

All the proposed trousers have permanent creases which will not need ironing. Most had flared bottoms, but because the creases are down the front and the back rather than the side, the old tubular look has been eliminated.

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HOME NEWS

TUC wants a new
Clydeside set-up
for development

By KEITH HARPER

TUC leaders yesterday produced their plan for a Clydeside Development Authority, which would be charged with using the full economic potential of the area.

Mr Vic Feather, the TUC general secretary, and members of its economic committee, will take it up for a full discussion with all interested unions at Glasgow

Barnet
goes
most-in

The plan, unanimously approved by the committee, has been sent on for consideration by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at its meeting at York this week, and also to the Scottish TUC.

Mr Feather will travel to Scotland on Monday to explain details of the plan at an emergency meeting of the Scottish TUC called to discuss the dire unemployment situation there. Then will come the Tuesday debate at which Sir Sidney Greene, the railwaymen's leader, and Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineers' president, are expected to take part.

Mr Feather said last night that he hoped the TUC could get the plan to the Government before August 25. He will tell the Scottish TUC that the crisis at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the heavy engineering, and economic crisis for the whole of Clydeside, and that the situation requires the immediate establishment of a development authority. Trade union participation would be an integral part of its conception, and essential to achieve the confidence of the workers.

Schools in the London borough of Barnet are going to be closed in a series of decisions on the part of the borough council, which is expected to take a decision on the matter this week. The new proposals, which are being put forward by the borough council, are expected to be a series of decisions on the part of the borough council, which is expected to take a decision on the matter this week. The new proposals, which are being put forward by the borough council, are expected to be a series of decisions on the part of the borough council, which is expected to take a decision on the matter this week.

Mr E. T. Potter, deputy education officer, said yesterday that only a few parents had been asked to leave their children at home. He said that the borough council was considering the possibility of closing schools in the area, which is expected to be a series of decisions on the part of the borough council, which is expected to take a decision on the matter this week.

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UCS: councils
seek talks

By JOHN KERR

There was further evidence yesterday of widespread support for the resistance of workers at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders to the Government's proposals. Representatives of more than 30 Scottish local authorities, at a conference in Clydebank, appointed a special committee to seek a meeting with senior Ministers to discuss the crisis.

The meeting was originally arranged by Clydebank town council to discuss unemployment in general as well as the crisis on the Upper Clyde. The meeting was held in the town hall, and was attended by representatives of the local authorities, and by senior Ministers to discuss the crisis.

He added: "We feel the whole situation will have implications throughout Scotland. We believe we have now reached the ultimate stage of the crisis, and we are now faced with the possibility of a further recession of industry, which is totally unacceptable to us."

The meeting decided to concentrate on the UCS crisis as an immediate objective for talks with the Government. There was some criticism of the attitude of the shop stewards and the men. Provost John Smart, from Paisley, questioned the realism of insisting that the Union and its members should be retained in the long term. He also suggested that the shop stewards' action could affect adversely attempts to attract new industry and investment.

Potential developers might be reluctant to invest in new industries if they thought they were going to face "intractable attitudes" in labour relations. Mr Bill McLean, general secretary of the Scottish National Union of Mine-workers, said after a special delegate conference in Edinburgh: "A number of delegates argued that, as the situation was developing, financial support may not be enough. It may well be that the miners' trade union, along with other trade unions in Scotland, would require to consider other industrial action, namely strike action, not for a day but for a long period, to compel the

Government to change its attitude towards UCS." The delegates pledged moral and financial support for the UCS workers.

It became apparent yesterday that the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith, will not start to reduce the work force this week, as had been expected. The conveners of shop stewards in the yards were called to a hastily arranged meeting with Mr Kenneth Douglas, who is continuing as managing director, to discuss termination of offices. The conveners declined to comment later but a spokesman for the liquidator said there would be no dismissals this week.

Ten days ago, Mr Smith indicated that the first redundancies would probably take effect between August 15 and 20. The feeling now is that there has been some change of heart, at least for the time being.

A suggestion that the UCS work-in tactic might be adopted to resist proposed living-off in the steel industry came from two shop stewards from the British Steel Corporation's river Don works in Sheffield. Mr Ernest Webster and Mr Cliff Wright were in Clydebank to hand over £100 to the UCS fighting fund.

Mr Webster said they were seeking advice from the UCS stewards on the operation of the work-in and they would oppose by similar actions any attempt in Sheffield to remove plant and machinery.

A demand for nationalisation of the UCS yard is to be made on Monday at a special congress convened in Glasgow by the Scottish TUC.

The Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union yesterday announced that it would pay dispute benefit to members who continued to work at the UCS yards without pay. Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the GAWU, is to raise the question of collective union representation for payment of benefit at today's meeting of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at York.

Terms of
donation
doubted

By our Education Correspondent

Students at North London Polytechnic may want to ask the anonymous donor of £350,000 for a students' hall of residence to waive a condition by which not more than 20 per cent of the accommodation should be used for overseas students at any time.

Mr Mike Hill, president of the students' union, said yesterday that the union general meeting had not yet had a chance to consider the matter. But his personal view was that hardship and need should be the sole criteria for admission to the hall.

"I would hope that the next union meeting will mandate the union executive to attempt to negotiate with the donor through the Inner London Education Authority to remove this clause from the agreement. I have no idea of the donor's motive in inserting this clause, neither do I wish to speculate on his possible motives."

"It is my belief that the majority of students here believe that all should be treated equally and that no section of the college community should receive privileges to the detriment of another section."

Governors at the poly have voted to accept the donation, which would build a hall for 150 students, together with the donor's conditions. Mr Hill added that between a fifth and a quarter of North London Poly students were from overseas; that as a result of Government policy they were already discriminated against in fee charges, and that there was clear evidence that they found it harder to get lodgings than their British counterparts.

Museum
keeper
remanded

An assistant keeper in the British Museum's department of printed books was yesterday remanded at Bow Street on bail charged with stealing seven postage stamps belonging to the Crown Agents.

He is James Alexander Mackay (34), of Copperkings Lane, Amersham, Clive Harold Feigenbaum (31), a company director, of Downage, Hendon, was charged with receiving the stamps.

George Vincent Base (51), stamp dealer, of Gordon Avenue, Camberley, was charged with receiving 17 postage stamp proofs belonging to the Crown Agents. Mr William Lumley, prosecuting, asked for a remand until October 26.

Mr Colin Rutter, for Mackay, objected and pointed out that Mackay was arrested on May 10. He thought the prosecution should be ready to proceed before the end of October.

Rampant Rupert heads
the carnival protest

By ROGER ALDRIDGE

IT was the great all-purpose demonstration. It began at Marble Arch at about 3.30 p.m. as "a spontaneous gathering to protest against the 'OZ' trial decision. It finished—perhaps—about four hours later outside the US Embassy in Grosvenor Square.

It involved more than 300 foot police, dozens of black marauders, at least six police horses, a full wall of motor-cycles, several mounted police, and a cast of 500 revolutionaries.

It stroled from Marble Arch, via Oxford Street, Soho, and Piccadilly to the Ritz. There it stopped for a sit down.

The demonstration was Ulster House, to demonstrate about events in Northern Ireland. John and Yoko were there. They joined the parade early in Oxford Street, but dropped out for a few minutes while

John put on a pair of yellow socks. His untied leather cowboy boots were beginning to hurt.

A splendid banner with a full colour rampant Rupert Bear at full tilt led the march, along with banners saying "Sack Judge Arzyle" and "Oz is not obscene."

Agitprop seemed to be in charge. That is, their men had the loudspeaker. But everybody was there. Release, BIT, the National Council for Civil Liberties, the Gentle Ghost, Gay Liberation, White Panthers. And they sang all the old songs from Woodstock Nation, shouted "off pigs," and "Oscar" and "down with US imperialism," and generally had a great time.

Popular causes were "OZ," Ulster, prison reform, and the Clyde.

Parole system
a big success

By OUR POLITICAL STAFF

The probation service is approaching to offenders and there is a real risk of work becoming stereotyped. Nevertheless, Mr Appleyard highlighted the success of parole by saying that the service had taken on higher and higher risk offenders. But the failure rate was only about 5 per cent, compared with 60 per cent of ex-Borstal boys.

He said that 1,300 men were now on parole in an average prison. They were costing the community £2 a week each, compared with £20 a week for each prisoner.

(The Expenditure Committee's Environment and Home Office subcommittee. Minutes of evidence on probation and 25p.)

Singular way to get a suntan

THE LONE sailor Miss Nicolette Milnes-Walker, aged 28, admitted yesterday that she had notched up another first—the first woman to sail the Atlantic in the nude.

It was for a very practical reason—skin is waterproof. Miss Milnes-Walker arrived in Southampton from New York yesterday on the QE2. "Some times I wore a shirt and bikini pants, but much of the time was nothing at all," she said.

"When I was on deck it was a choice between putting on oilskins and becoming waterproof or taking everything off and being water-proof. I took everything off."

Miss Milnes-Walker is also the first woman to make the non-stop voyage single-handed.

She left Dale in Pembroke-shire, on June 12 and arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, on July 26. Her 30-foot glass fibre sloop, Aziz, will be on display at an exhibition which she and Chay Blyth will open in London on August 24.

Another lone sailor, Robin Knox-Johnston, was at Southampton to meet Miss Milnes-Walker. Speaking of the trip, she said: "I think women are more suited to this sort of thing than men. Men are designed for quick and immediate reactions, whereas women are much more able to withstand adverse conditions. They have better

stamina and are better able to deal with physical stress."

"There were a number of reasons why I wanted to make this voyage. I like sailing. I was interested in the psychological aspect of being alone, and I wanted to visit America."

She said she would be interested in making another single-handed crossing of the Atlantic, this time by the northern route. "I think I learned a good deal about myself. I learned to distinguish the trivial from the important."

One thing she missed was a bottle of gin. "Not because I wanted to drink it. I had

whisky and brandy on board, but two days out I broke my compass. I said, 'Only with alcohol, and I had to put brandy into it. It worked all right but the colour made it difficult to read.'

Miss Milnes-Walker is the daughter of a retired surgeon, and has a master's degree in psychology. She is now going to write a book about her voyage.

"I hope it will be different from other books on this kind of thing, which have been mainly travelogues. At one time, my work was concerned with people working under strain and I hope my book will have a lot of psychological information in it."

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Flat
hunters
still
pay up

By our own Reporter

Accommodation agencies in London and other cities have largely ignored a recent court case which appears to make it illegal for them to charge commission for finding flats and houses.

The Court of Appeal found that a firm of accommodation agents was not entitled to recover from a barrister for whom it had found a flat any commission, as this was illegal under the 1953 Accommodation Agencies Act. It was forecast by some that this decision, against which an appeal is being made, would have a dramatic effect on big city accommodation agencies, all of which charge tenants a fee and many of which charge landlords no fee.

But the majority of agencies have not altered their practice. Some who did so, and began charging landlords instead of tenants, have lost business and have now reverted to charging tenants. A representative of one agency which changed its policy said yesterday that it had now changed back after its lawyers had drafted an agreement which charged tenants 50 per cent of the fee and in their opinion takes us out of the 1953 Act. This is presumably an agreement which is signed by the agency tenant customers.

Other agencies changed their policy only to the extent that they now charge the commission in advance, refundable if no accommodation is found. An agent said this is in case "barrack room lawyers," having heard of the recent decision, refuse to pay after being found accommodation. Mr Robert Miller of the ABC accommodation Bureau, a small agency, said: "The only change we've made is to make people pay first. Otherwise we'd end up just doing charity work."

The agencies are furious about the decision, arguing that the Act was aimed at fake agencies which simply charged for lists culled from newspapers and not at genuine firms which actually do a useful job.

Mr David Thornton, a partner in a firm called Find-A-Home, said yesterday that his staff checked 60 per cent of the flats the agency was offered, and rejected some as below standard or overpriced. He argued that "landlords are so conditioned, in the present supply and demand situation, to not paying, that any agency which tried to make them pay would simply lose business. This interpretation of the Act flies in the face of reality."

Miss Janet Jameson, who runs the Peter Pan Agency in London, commented: "If the agencies are forced out of business what other alternatives are there?"

Although the Accommodation Agencies Act has been in the Statute Book for 18 years, it appears to have given rise to only two cases. A lawyer described it yesterday as "one of those laws where nobody can believe it means what it appears to mean every day." Mr Paul Channon, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said last month in reply to a question in the House that Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, was looking into the implications of the court's decision.

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All that's new in kitchens is in "Kitchens Today"—all kinds of designs for all kinds of people.
WIN A £1000 KITCHEN
A chance to win your dream kitchen with top quality fittings and appliances

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All this and more in September issue
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GOOD HOUSEKEEPING



Slim suits 'do not work'

A warning not to buy blow-up figure-trimming garments advertised in the national press was given yesterday by the Consumers' Association in its magazine "Which?" which said: "Don't buy the bells or shorts. They don't work."

The advice came from the magazine's editor, Elvyn Roberts, in a leading article. She asked: "Why is it that a product like this gets sold at all? I do not believe that the people who sell these things are dishonest. How have they convinced themselves that they work?"

She also asked why the Advertising Standards Authority had not "come down on them" and added: "Why do the proprietors of the newspapers which carry the advertisements not refuse to take them?"

The association, she said, was writing to the Advertising Association, the Advertising Standards Authority, and the Newspaper Publishers' Association about "this unsatisfactory state of affairs."

The "Which?" investigators named a total of 13 blow-up suits and shorts which can be obtained only by mail order. They tested only two—the Sauna Belt and Trim Jeans (both made by Sauna Belt Ltd)—which, they claimed, were the most expensive and the most widely advertised. They added: "All the other brands use the same basic constructional principle. We can see no reason why they should work any better than Sauna Belt or Trim Jeans. But they are cheaper."

After five days of using the Sauna Belt as instructed, the magazine claimed: "We found that more people had actually increased the size of their waist than had lost anything. Of these two people had put on more than an inch; only one had lost more than an inch."

Of those who used the Trim Jeans they said: "Most people showed small variations—for example, their waist measurement might go down half an inch but their tummy might go up by the same amount."

A spokesman at Sauna Belt Ltd's Mayfair premises said that Mr. Coover, the firm's UK director, had sent a telegram to say that he was abroad on business and would not be back until next week. "He does want to comment about this," said the spokesman. "Sauna Belt Ltd is an American firm, whose parent company is in San Francisco."

The investigation department of the Advertising Association said: "You will find that a lot of those adverts do not make any reference to slimming."

The department's purpose was to ensure that advertisers conformed to the British Code of Advertising Practice.



Winter scene in Lyme Park, Cheshire—a photograph in a series showing the variety of work covered by Tom Stuttard, who retires this week after 46 years with the Manchester Guardian and Evening News Limited

Work for private patients barred

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Some hospital technicians are refusing to do work connected with private patients and have also been instructed by their union to withdraw cooperation from hospital management committees over and above the normal requirements of duty.

Personnel operating the ban are all members of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs which, last month, staged a one-day strike in support of a 57-a-week pay claim for members of the lowest grades, instead of the £2 a week offered.

Mr. Reg Bird, a union official responsible for Health Service members, said that the ban was a "follow-up" to last month's strike and was being gradually introduced throughout the country. The ban on private

work will mean financial loss to consultants, but Mr. Bird claimed that the majority were also sympathetic to the technicians. He said: "In general, consultants would like to see improvement, though they are getting the rough end of the deal as an immediate consequence of our action."

ASTMS members are also angry about the way other unions, NALGO, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, and the National Union of Public Employees, can collectively outvote them at pay talks while representing only a minority of hospital technicians.

Mr. Bird described the Whitley Council negotiating machinery as cumbersome and ineffective.

Leys of Ancient Rome

AN ILLUSTRATED magazine telling a savage and lustful story of the ancient Roman Games was studied by a court yesterday and declared to be not obscene. Croydon magistrates were told that the story was fictitious, but based on

research into the decline of the Roman Empire. It told of Brutus, a Roman games master, and the goings on in the amphitheatre where there was open sex and the whole-sale slaughter of animals.

The magistrates dismissed a summons against the publishing company, Gadoline Limited, of Altham Street, London, W.1., that they had an obscene publication for sale for gain. Similar

summons against the distributors, Goldair Publications Limited, of Whyteleafe, Surrey, and the managing director of both companies, David Gold, were also dismissed.

Mr. John Mortimer, QC, defending, described Goldair as a respectable company, not "back street pornography publishing houses."

He asked Dr. Lancelot Hayward, consultant psychologist, of Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, what an analysis of the doctor made of the magazine. Dr. Hayward said that of 230 columns of text, 29 per cent was descriptive, 26 per cent about sexual activity, 20 per cent about slaughter of animals, 12 per cent about gladiatorial combat, and 12 per cent about contests with animals.

The doctor did not think the magazine would corrupt anyone because the events were removed from the reader by many centuries.

Economists seek inflation curbs

By DENNIS JOHNSON

A team of economists at Manchester University is to seek the support of a £37,000 grant from the Social Science Research Council—the "causes, consequences, and cures" of inflation.

There is neither the guarantee nor the promise of an ultimate rule-book for economic stability, nor does the team pretend to be aiming for a final, rounded assessment of how the economy will respond to all the possible courses of corrective action open to a government.

Even so, the project is the first of its kind launched in Britain, and the team expects at least to be able to produce a number of working papers that will help Whitehall and Westminster to form more enlightened judgments on the problem than they have in the past.

At a press conference in the university yesterday, it was explained that the project was "far more than an academic exercise," and that the team, led by four professors, hoped to produce results that were "relevant to policy."

There will be no direct, formal contact with the Treasury or Whitehall, though the team was said to be in touch with a number of Government economists and other experts from the universities through meetings of the Money Study Group, which exchanges papers in London several times a year.

It is a research programme into inflation which is organised around a group of people, each one with his own special project, meeting weekly, and talking over coffee and exchanging information about their progress. Professor David Lauder, the team's coordinator,

Professor Parkin was asked if he could account for the present state of inflation. He said that the inflationary effects of the 1967 devaluation had begun to make an impact by the fourth quarter of 1969. Exporting firms had raised their sterling prices, and increases in domestic prices had followed to restore equilibrium between the profitability of export and import activity.

"The workers saw that firms were charging higher prices and wanted a larger slice of the cake," he said. "Wages moved up, and you had the chicken-and-the-egg problem. Of course, this is only a speculative hypothesis. I don't know whether it's right. If I was sure it was right I could hardly justify spending the next three years on this exercise."

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A Special Branch man at Jarrow said: "We shall try to hunt them down, but I doubt if we have much chance because this is now one of the biggest illegal immigration problems. There is a whole network set up to get them far away from the place they disappeared from and when they get to London or the Midlands they can have a complete change of identity, although this can cost up to £500."

The seven who disappeared from the Morvada were specially flown out by the owners, the British India Steam Navigation Co., at £150 a head. A spokesman for William Cory, their agents in Newcastle upon Tyne, said: "This can be very costly for the shipowners. Some do get home and give themselves up and we have to send them back home."

Unions could avoid tax under Act

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The Government is convinced that union leaders have taken fright without reason over one of the crucial provisions in the Industrial Relations Act. It is the clause which removes all tax concessions from unions which

refuse to register under the Act. The TUC's policy is that all unions must "de-register" at the first opportunity as part of the campaign of non-cooperation with the legislation. Moderate union leaders have criticised the TUC's policy because they were advised that the annual cost to the union movement in new tax liabilities would be at least £5 millions.

But Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, has been told by Government lawyers that unregistered unions can retain their tax concessions by setting up separate but dependent provident societies to control their provident and charitable funds. This is the money on which tax relief is now granted. Strike funds have never been exempt from tax.

Mr. Carr is pleased with the ruling, because he did not intend to use the threat of new and crippling taxes to blackmail unwilling unions into registering. Moderate union leaders, on the other hand, are disturbed by the ruling because one of their most powerful arguments for a change in the TUC's policy on registration has now been undermined.

Mr. Carr announced yesterday the three stages under which the law will come into operation. First will come the appointment within the next few weeks of a Chief Registrar. He will have a staff of about 60, and will open shop on October 1.

All unions will automatically be transferred to a new provisional register and, within the following six months, will be gradually transferred to the final register. To stay on that register unions must gradually adapt their rules as instructed by the Chief Registrar. At any stage unions may drop out to actions for unlimited damages after almost any conceivable strike.

On November 1 the Commission of Industrial Relations will be re-established as a statutory body and the Government will take power to enforce its judgments on inter-union disputes, union recognition cases, and the agency shop.

In December the National Industrial Relations Court will be set up and early next year the scope of existing industrial tribunals will be expanded to make them local arms of the National Industrial Relations Court.

It will be the Spring before the Act is fully operational and most of the controversial provisions come later on. For example it will be impossible for employers to bring actions this year for damages against unofficial strikers or unions.

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Council to evade milk ban

By our own Reporter

Derbyshire Education Committee has decided not to oppose plans by Clay Cross Urban District Council to continue to provide free school milk for children aged between 7 and 11. It has, however, said that it will not be in any way financially responsible.

It is believed this is the first county education committee to allow a second tier authority to evade Mrs Thatcher's ban on free milk for children over seven.

The Education (Milk) Bill will make it illegal for county authorities themselves to provide the milk, but there is apparently no second-tier authority from arranging their own supply, under discretionary powers to spend the product of a penny rate.

Clay Cross has informed Derbyshire that it will supply free milk to the 600 or so children attending the two local primary schools. Staff at the schools will have to decide if they are willing to cooperate.

Derbyshire has made it clear that it will not be responsible for delivering milk to the schools or distributing it on the premises. If any claims were made, perhaps as a result of an accident with a broken milk bottle, the county council would disclaim responsibility, and the district council would formally have to accept responsibility.

County boroughs, where there is no second-tier authority, still seem unlikely to defy the Bill. It is also improbable that authorities like Manchester will widen the medical criteria on which exemption from milk charges can be allowed.

Play altered

"Pork" has become saltier. The producers of Andy Warhol's play at the Round House, in London, have decided to reinstate a scene which before the play's opening had been cut out because of fears of prosecution. The scene was put back last night and will remain for the rest of the run.

Complaint against 'Spectator' upheld

The "Spectator" was wrong to publish a review of Lord George-Brown's memoirs "In My Way," four days before publication day and in defiance of the embargo, the Press Council said yesterday. A complaint had been lodged by Victor Gollancz, the publishers, and a number of newspapers had also complained about the "Spectator's" action.

The Press Council adjudication said the embargo system was generally beneficial to the press and upheld their complaint.

Mr. George Gale, editor of the "Spectator," said that the book had been put on sale in Colchester and Horsham the week before the review was published. It was also prominently displayed in Hatchard's bookshop in London, and the substance of the book had been published in the

lowering standards, because books might be reviewed without adequate consideration. It added: "Any criticism of the system by editors should be taken up by them with the book publishers, but an editor should not take it upon himself to break an embargo."

Foreign seamen slip the net

By our Correspondent

Police and immigration officials are trying to break an organisation helping foreign seamen to enter Britain illegally. The officials believe the increasing problem is a way round the Immigration Acts.

As soon as the seamen dock in British ports they jump ship and make their way to the Midlands or London. Under the Aliens Act, every seaman has the right to leave his ship when it docks and he is not officially a deserter until it sails again. So this gives him two or three weeks' start before the police start looking for him. If he has enough money, a new identity and all the necessary documents can be bought.

Most of the illegal immigrants are thought to be Pakistanis who go to live in the big Pakistani communities in Bradford and Birmingham. Home Office spokesman said yesterday that in the past eight years 1,600 untraced seamen and deserters from the Commonwealth had entered the country in this way. On Tyne-side and Teesside, where the problem is increasing, 60 foreign seamen have disappeared in the past three years.

In an effort to control the problem Special Branch men and Home Office officials are

visiting Asian ships docking in the Tyne, warning captains of the possibilities of desertion. The latest case on Tyne-side started last month, when 36 Pakistani seamen were flown in to join the newly built cargo ship Morvada at Jarrow. Just before the ship sailed for Middlesbrough one of the crewmen had disappeared and when it arrived on Teesside to load its first cargo another six went.

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Cola drinkers in the caffeine set

By our own Reporter

More than three cans of cola a day may not be good for young children, according to the magazine "Which?" It says most cola drinks had as much caffeine in the standard 11½ oz. can as a small cup of tea or coffee.

"A child drinking three cans a day would not get a lot of caffeine, but enough to have an effect on him—particularly if he was under 10 or so," the magazine says.

The drug caffeine in large doses excites the nervous system, making people wide awake, and in some cases tense and irritable. It can also produce headaches and palpitations and is addictive.

The magazine also says that most colas contain six to ten lumps of sugar and are highly acidic. Residual sugar could cause decay in teeth while the acid could erode teeth. The caffeine content, or at least the fact that the drink contains caffeine, should be stated on the label.

"Which?" advises parents to buy brands with a low sugar content (Canada Dry, Carters, Fola Cola, Strike and Tesco). "Of these, Strike had virtually no caffeine and so would be best for children under 10," the report said.

Dr. Roger Bannister (right) chairman of the newly formed Sports Council, listening to Mr. Wilf Marsh president of the English Bowling Association, as he explains the progress of the Amateur National Championships at Mortlake, Surrey yesterday

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Caller traced

The magistrates at Malden-head were told yesterday that it took the police and the Post Office, using special equipment, 18 months to trace a man who made offensive calls to telephone operators.

David Appleby (26), unemployed, of Hanbury Close, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, admitted four charges of making offensive calls from kiosks in Maidenhead and four of dishonestly using Post Office electricity. He asked for 303 offences of making offensive calls and a further 303 of dishonestly using electricity to be taken into consideration. He was put on probation for two years after the magistrates had read probation and psychiatric reports.

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JOHN OSBORNE

JOHN OSBORNE's grandfather on his mother's side used to run a pub called the Duncannon opposite St Martin-in-the-Fields. Mr Osborne says it was quite a dashing and smart pub in Edwardian days, with hansom cabs outside and Marie Lloyd coming in every five minutes.

This [I said] was the grandfather who was supposed to have had affairs with...

"With Marie Lloyd," said Mr Osborne, "that's right."

Was that true?

"Well, I don't know. It was a sort of family legend."

That showed great theatrical ability in his grandfather?

"Well, it's the nearest sort of [laughter]... it's the only theatrical background I ever had."

Since "Look Back in Anger" was produced, 15 years ago, Mr Osborne has written a revue, two film scripts, and 10 more plays—one of them "The Hotel in Amsterdam" which is very likely the best English play of the past many years. Next week he has another new play coming on at the Royal Court. So he has written quite a lot. He has four pages to himself in the British Museum catalogue, after entries for a previous John Osborne. "A Lover of the Truth," which is a work of condemnation, and for the Rev. John Osborne who in 1856 published a practical exposition of 2 Tim iii 15-17.

But he has not written so much himself as now. He has written a book. Learned critical works are published, mostly for some reason in Edinburgh, analysing, searching out significant things, and counting metaphors. There are 45 in "Look Back in Anger" and 53 in "The Entertainer."

Ten years ago Mr Osborne wrote a tract addressed to his fellow countrymen and saying "Damn You, England." He has often said that journalists are liars leaning unsteadily against the bar of deceit, or words to that effect. But he does not look fierce. He is a vegetarian, at theatre parties which he only rarely attends, he seems to stand round saying nothing. I remember seeing him once at a Royal Court buffet lunch (and the Royal Court has the best buffet lunches in London), and he was alone with a novel of Ford Madox Ford's.

He doubts the value of interviews, and is sceptical how near you can get to the truth, even supposing good faith, and he is right. He is also shy. When we met the other day in his house in Chelsea we started by prowling round different sides of a large sitting room looking at each other, and then sat down about as far away from each other as we could have been. He showed me a drawing of the 26 characters who are mentioned but never appear in "Look Back in Anger." I told him about the 47 metaphors in one play and 53 in another, he said his grandfather, his mother's mother, had been 100 only the other day, and then he talked about his father, of whom he was very fond.

He remembers waiting outside pubs for his father, not minding, liking the seductive smells and the sense of fun going on inside. His father was a commercial artist. At a boy about the time of the First World War, he won a newspaper competition for drawing. The prize was a cruise to South

Africa, but he had an asthmatic fit in the Bay of Biscay, was six weeks in a Lisbon hospital, and then was brought home.

The hospital treatment cost £200, which had to be scraped up and cabled out, and to the end of his life the family reviled him for this £200, which he was never able to pay back. He died of TB when he was 39. Mr Osborne's elder sister died of the same thing, and he says God knows how many members of his family died of it or went out to Australia and perished there. As a boy, he used to go four times a year for a check-up at Brompton Hospital, but the road from where he now lives, and until his late teens he was afraid something was going to strike him down, the TB or the heart trouble he had for a time.

He was sent to a nasty public school at Epsom for a while, but the headmaster hit him: he knocked the man across the room in return, was expelled, and at 15 went into journalism.

Of all things, journalism? Him?

"I've always been interested in journalism [pause] as you know."

He worked for six weeks on "Gas World," the "Miller," and "Nursery World," to do with children not plants, which he enjoyed because all the rest of the staff were women.

So, but for the grace of God, he might have been a newspaper reporter himself? He supposes so, if he had been up to it but even then he felt that it was a brutal occupation.

At the time he was taking dancing lessons at North Cheadam, at a school of dancing, speech, and drama. The woman who ran the place thought he looked like Leslie Howard and kept sending him along for auditions, for "Peter Pan," and once for a film with Jean Simmons. He eventually got a job as assistant stage manager, and a teacher of the actors' children, with a company touring the provinces, and the Hackney Wood Green Shepherd's Bush, and Chelsea Empires. He got £7 a week, which was a fortune.

For seven years he was in and out of rep until he wrote "Look Back in Anger," the first two acts on the end of Morecambe pier where he was then playing, and the final act in a houseboat at Chelsea. The Royal Court took the play and gave him £12 a week as an actor and another 30s a week for reading plays submitted by other people.

To academic writers, May 8, 1956, is a sacred date in theatre history. It has his father's birthday; secondly it happened to be the date the Second World War ended; and only thirdly it was the date "Look Back in Anger" opened. He doesn't know why people remember the play by its date, which makes it sound like a battle. Originally the play was only booked for three days. The first really enthusiastic notices were in the Sundays, by which time there were no more performances to see, so they had to put it back in the repertory 10 days later.

Didn't he used to get very angry when the press kept calling him an angry young man? Well, he says, he did use to go round looking for it a bit.

And didn't he buy a car with the number plates AYD something? He



says that was bad luck. The man at the garage thought he was doing him a great favour, and went to great lengths to get those damned number plates, but when he saw them his heart sank and he got rid of them.

By now Mr Osborne was sitting well back in his sofa and being mild about everything. The press nowadays was not nearly so bad as it used to be. Now it reserved its viciousness for politicians, but when he saw them his heart sank and he got rid of them.

But what about the critics? Why was he always calling down fire and brimstone on them? Weren't some of them sometimes right? And were the others worth bothering about? What about the time in 1956 when he wrote to the National Papers declaring total, frontal war on the critics?

"Rather an empty gesture," he said. [Much laughter from him.] He enjoyed stirring it up, you see. Critic baiting was quite fun, and they seemed to take it more seriously than he did.

But the people at the Royal Court certainly took it seriously too, I said. Lindsay Anderson practically went round with a little hatchet. Mr Osborne thought Mr Anderson thoroughly enjoyed it, and it had not done any harm. For one thing, critics had been put on their mettle and didn't go to sleep during performances quite so easily these days.

So, till the next time, Mr Osborne is mild even about critics. He remarked that no one had yet put up a statue to critic, bent down to put his hand on the pine floor, touching wood—to ensure, I suppose, that nobody ever

did put up such a statue—and then went on to pity poor critics. "Poor devils. One of the most sad sights in the theatre, is seeing critics, especially when they have those little pens with torches; you see their heads down, and you think, 'Look what you're missing on the stage, it's something very good happening, and you're scribbling away.' Of course you know they've got to do it. It's a very sad sight. Like seeing a lot of animals [when ever Mr Osborne talks about animals he's being kind] with their heads in a trough, and they're missing what's going on."

In fact, Mr Osborne's views on critics are charity itself compared to what he thinks of the National Theatre Company. He has worked there once, when he adapted a Spanish play for them in 1966. And his own "Hotel in Amsterdam" was read in manuscript by the National, but considered by Mr Kenneth Tynan to be just a string of jokes.

Mr Osborne, it seems, considers the National to be a string of jokes too. Without raising his voice and in the tone of ordinary conversation, he said the National Theatre is a not particularly good museum piece, with all the worst aspects of the commercial theatre—the pressure, panic, and bureaucracy—and is smug and complacent.

But is it? Surely not? Yes, certainly, he says; and they think they're the best theatre school in the world.

But aren't they very good? Mr Osborne wouldn't give sixpence for the lot, and believes that Mr Tynan is very good at ideas like, say, doing Hamlet as a girl, but ideas like that are a penny. He also mentions theatrical three-card tricks, and says there are certain plays he has to avoid, like Andy Warhol's new one



THE TERRY COLEMAN INTERVIEW

(not at the National). He says he would rather sit at home talking to his dog.

Back in 1956, the theatre tradition from which Mr Osborne broke was that characterised by Terence Rattigan and the well-made play. But wasn't Mr Osborne himself now in danger of writing well-made plays?

He said certainly not in the same way as Terry Rattigan. I said I had not meant to compare the two of them in that way.

"Well," he said, "I don't think I've ever been accused of constructing a well-made play before."

What about "Hotel in Amsterdam"?

"I think most of my things are well made, but most people don't."

"Hotel in Amsterdam" is full of animals. In it, some people are likened to dinosaurs; what other animals are there?

"Moles," he said. "Antelope. Unsauroic fellow deer."

And a mouse?

"No, that's in 'Look Back'."

Me: Yes, a mouse.

Mr Osborne: "There you are see, when you say it, it sounds absolutely sickening."

I didn't think it did, and recollected the squirrels and heaps at the end of "Look Back in Anger," when the barn and his down-trodden wife patch things up and say that he's a bear and she's a squirrel and they'll live together on honey and lots of nuts and he in the sun and sing songs about themselves.

This scene was supposed to embarrass people, but I don't see it that way, and nor does Mr Osborne who thought it ironic and pathetic and refused to cut it out even though a West End management once declined to transfer the play unless he did.

Now, with all these animals, does Mr Osborne see himself as an animal, and as which one? He said he does see traits of animals in himself. He has four or five dogs, a donkey, a pony, and three cats, each temperamentally different from the others. He doesn't now identify with any particular animal, but as a child, when he lived a rather isolated life, he did identify a lot. Perhaps this was because his sister, who was 18 months older, died of TB when he was three, and he missed her a great deal, not because he had known her well but because he felt she could have taken some of the burden of life from him. "I used to think, I used to think, she wasn't around when she should be. Why wasn't she here to put up with this?"

Mr Osborne's play opening next week is called "West of Suez," but he does not want to talk about it yet. Then, probably in December, his adaptation of "Hedda Gabler" will be put on. And for 12 years he has wanted to write a play about Judas, and will do one day, because the ideas of treachery and revenge have always fascinated him.

Why treachery? "Because the feeling of treachery and betrayal is something that I've come across in my life, one way and another, very frequently."

Being betrayed, or himself betraying other people? "Both, both."

Little betrayals or big ones? "Mostly large ones, I think."

[I remember that the Ford Madox Ford novel he had been reading was

"The Good Soldier," in which an honest man is deeply betrayed by a woman.]

Could he give me any example? "No, I couldn't really. No, I could, but I don't know you well enough."

But wasn't treachery more or less inevitable? Didn't we because you other in little ways all the time? "No, I'm not saying it's not inevitable. I think it is inevitable."

But revenge is strange? "Yes, very."

Had he ever taken revenge on anybody? "Not in any spectacular way. [Laughter.] I've toyed with it."

Well, revenge on critics, say? "Oh, not that sort of level, of course... Yes I remember Tony Richardson saying to me, 'do you think you could kill Ken Tynan. No, get him beaten up. [Happy laughter.]"

Mr Osborne said he could remember a man who was the manager of a theatre, before the war, who said the greatest pleasure of his life had been an act of revenge. He was putting on girly shows. Every night a woman got up on a box outside the theatre and went on about total abstinence. The manager developed a terrible hatred. So he hired a man in Soho, for £5, to go and punch her. "And he went up to his office, and waited for the man to come and knock her into the gutter, and he did. He said it was £55 worth he ever had in his life." [Long laughter from both of us.]

Mr Osborne, who really was feeling amiable towards journalists, tossed in a remark that millions might watch television but on the other hand last night's television was even deadlier than yesterday's newspaper. You couldn't even wrap fish and chips in it, and then I asked him whether he had thought of writing an autobiography.

That, he said, really would be self-aggrandisement, worse than an interview, and he always thought people were possibly more interested in interviews. Besides that, the ritual of an interview was rather absurd; the questions people asked. You couldn't even approximate to a truthful answer because there wasn't time to think about it.

This is plainly true. I remember two other things he said earlier in the conversation. I had said most of the newspaper cuttings in his file made him out to be a vituperative man, but in fact, to speak to, he is shy. He said he was often mischievous or ironic, or you couldn't read a tone of voice in a newspaper cutting. But in a private point, we talked about Dr Johnson. Mr Osborne is keen on Johnson, has ten volumes of his works, has read four or five, and admires his perception.

He said of Johnson: "He's an extraordinarily sensitive character, and terribly courageous, and on the outside he seems very often rather brutal and a bit of a show-off. In a way I think he's the prime example of a person who eludes the modern idea of the interview, where you can get someone in depth... in some way strip a human personality down... Of course it's not really possible, because I think really the human personality is irreducible, and I think someone like Johnson is the nearest literary example of it. Because if you were to interview him, anyone, you still wouldn't get Dr Johnson."

WHEN is a cliché not a cliché? Why is it that it seems perfectly all right when Bunuel executes the plan American for the umpteenth time on film, so that his characters pose the stuffed dolls for a conversation piece, or when Bresson's camera stares at a chair as they mull obliquely over immortality? These are certainly clichés, but they have become so only because they are recognisable components of a style worked out and worked until it can execute exactly what it wants. They don't matter any more.

But the clichés in most films do matter. They matter a great deal, for instance, in Michael Tuchner's Villain (ABC 1) which casts Richard Burton (himself a gigantic cliché nowadays) as an East End gang chief with affinities with you-know-who now safely behind bars. The acting is more than passable, the screenplay by Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais must have looked tight on the page, the story certainly excites and horrifies, essence. Yet in the end you have to admit an unmistakable air of déjà vu, of seeing something one has seen before and to no good purpose.

Perhaps if I had not trumpeted Cammell and Roeg's "Performance" and admired, without liking, Hodges' "Get Carter" during the past year, I would have been fit to but with this film about this home-grown thriller. But I doubt it. The clichés it dispenses are not part of a style which knits together into a coherent whole. They sit up and beg to be recognised for what they are: conventional aspects of today's unconventionality. "Stupid puns," says Burton gazing at the nearest housing estate, "telly all the week and screw the wife on Saturday." He might as well be Lucky Jim.

Surrounded as he is by ulcers, henchmen, a sweating grass, a sleazy, sex-crazed, bisexual boyfriend, good-time girls and down-at-the-beel policemen, one has every right to complain that his side of the fence is as predictably manned as that of those he affects to despise. At least the puns don't end up dead before their time. The film, of course, covers its options both ways. After showing us the face of evil half-admiringly, it puts the moral foot in before the end. "You can't put the frightened on all of them. Not all of the time," says the Superintendent to the cornered criminal, nodding towards the curious bystanders. It's a very convincing piece of last-minute moralising.

That said, one has to admit that the film is technically proficient, if seldom imaginative. The cuttings-up, the car chases, the kidnaps, the bland threatening and the daft sentimentalising of the arch-crook himself are more than passably done. Mr Tuchner doesn't dawdle, not even over performances as good as those of James Cosins (seedy clerk), Joss Ackland (the crook with the ulcer), Catherine Noddy (the boss's fond mother), and Colin Welland (the dogged policeman).

He fails, in fact, even to allow

CLICHÉ!



Burton: clichéd Villain

DEREK MALCOLM reviews the new films

Burton much time to expand, though our Richard's search for depth of character generally ends up coming sideways nowadays like some giant crab, almost as though he is scared of what he might find under the sand. He is as good as usual, but not as good as he could be. As usual, in the Shane, Fiona Lewis, Nigel Davenport and Donald Sinden are sturdy in support. It's entertaining all right. Absolutely nothing more.

Girl stroke Boy (Prince Charles) is scarcely even that. In fact, it is at times exceedingly tiresome, and hardly ever the bright, sophisticated romp its makers obviously supposed. This is partly because it appears to be content with only half a plot, and partly because the half it has would make about one act of the sort of West End play generally referred to as manna for the stockbroker belt. The fact that such capable hands as Ned Sherrin and Carl Brabbs did the rewrite job on David Perival's play called "Girl-friend" somewhat surprises me. Why on earth did they think it worth the trouble?

A long-suffering school head (Michael Hordern) and his wife (Joan Greenwood), anxiously wait for their son (Clive Francis) to bring home his new fiancée. They live in a house with faulty central heating, and so are sweating in more ways than one. The lovers arrive, also sweating, and he looked over. She is not only black but

also patently a he. Or is he really a she after all, if you see what I mean. A terrible fight ensues before the parents come to terms with the problem. Which they do, since it turns out that the couple are already wed, and that in a church.

Mr Hordern and Miss Greenwood do their damndest to cheer things up in their best Shaftesbury Avenue manner. And Straker, the boy/girl, is striking. But Boh Kellett's direction, which scarcely sets foot outside the house by the way, is very flat, and the whole thing resembles nothing better than a trendy frolic for tired businessmen. Which, come to think of it, is exactly what Mr Perival's play tried to be. Only it came off before it succeeded.

Even I, who have no instant opinion of the quality needed for great acclaim in this respect, am not unduly surprised.

Forgotten films sometimes deserve it. Zoo in Budapest, made in 1933 by Rowland V. Lee, is one of the more charming rediscoveries of the season from the Wimpole Street Studio, currently running at the National Film Theatre (NFT 2). In a sense, it is Lee's tribute to Murnau, being an impressionistic fairy tale which might very well have come from the hand of the master had he decided to film such a story at all.

It concerns the animal and human inmates of Budapest Zoo. A pretty orphan in love with a handsome keeper (Loretta Young and Gene Raymond), a little boy lost and lots of lovely animals finally uncaged. Very slight, rather silly but beautifully made. It whets the appetite for the rest of a season which includes a number of movies you would certainly be fortunate to see anywhere else in this country. There are three performances on Sunday, August 29.

The New Cinema Club, ever seekers after the inebriated in the way of cinematic entertainment, this week showed us Gelsen Gas's Antiblimax and David Cronenberg's Stereo. Mr Gas is a Mexican, who apparently believes in a creative atmosphere where there is none, or rather good vines where there are only bad. Accordingly he buys bits of land near junkyards and slums, placing cheerful sculptures thereon for the general benefit of the populace.

He sounds a dear man, but his film doesn't elaborate on this cheerful aspect of his work. Quite what it elaborates at all escapes me. He says it is not a work of art (correct) or intellectual, symbolic or surrealist. Added to that, it has no message or pattern, no structure or form (correct too). Instead, a man and a woman just wander about, believing in real life. "Gosh, how daring! Stereo, if anything, is worse. It is about more, however—claiming to investigate the inadequacy of current sexuality via an Academy for Erotic Enquiry where experiments are carried out in an effort to attain "a stereo dimension of bisexuality." Girl stroke Boy, for instance? I took it as an elaborate joke, but again failed to laugh. And it wouldn't eroticise a flea.

RONNIE SCOTT'S

Ronald Atkins

Karin Krog

TO BRING JAZZ singing into line with the ideas behind today's instrumental sounds is a daunting task which few attempt. Praise then for Karin Krog the Danish singer currently at Ronnie Scott's club, because this is precisely what she is doing. Apart from a ballad or two her repertory is based on themes by such musicians as Carla Bley and Herbie Hancock, and the performance I heard bore little in common with the usual cabaret fare.

With so much going for her it's a shame that her voice is not more expressive. Making allowances for the fact that she sang in English and that it was the opening night, I still thought she had trouble in projecting her songs. It's true that the words appended to jazz themes tend to be on the pretentious side, but she was no more convincing with the more acceptable sentiments of the standard ballad.

What impressed most was her overall musicianship, the way she let her trio play right up to their potential rather than force them into the usual accompanists' mould. Indeed, one pays her a compliment by saying that she was overshadowed by pianist John Taylor, because few singers would have given the trio so much freedom and Taylor so many solos.

Perhaps she is unlucky to share the bill with Clark Terry. Terry is the ultimate professional musician: his fluency on trumpet is almost unrivalled whether blowing hard, doing pretty things with a mute, or, for a change, playing it upside-down. He also has an engaging style of nonsense singing. The audience is on his side all the way, and I think Miss Krog would find it easier following someone closer to her own idiom.

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

Scottish Opera

THE CONDUCTOR signals to start the great Wagnerian music drama, "Siegfried," and who should be the first character we hear but the gangster from "Kiss Me Kate" at the Coliseum. The tenor, Francis Egerton, is nothing if not versatile, and threatened to steal the show here in Wagner as in Cole Porter. After all, Mime, the dwarf, is not so different from a modern wide boy, even if he has to sing louder.

This presentation at the Proms of Act I and III (all they had time for in a long evening) came direct from

review



Alexander Gibson: Albert Hall

Scottish Opera's much-praised production with Alexander Gibson conducting the Scottish National Orchestra. It was disappointing to see the hall less than full, but then there are limits to the endurance even of Promenaders, and "Siegfried," on the face of it, is the heaviest and most difficult of the "Ring" cycle.

Having it translated to the Royal Albert Hall brought drawbacks. The dark braying of brass in the dragon music rang gloriously through the arena, but the darkness of string writing in Act I made for murkiness merely, and though the voices were strong (not least Mr Egerton's) with its tinge of Irishy McCormack-style the vocal and dramatic impact was limited. In an opera house of whatever size one is forced into close and compelling contact with God, monster and superman: in the Royal Albert Hall one was instead a detached observer.

This was confirmed for me, when, in the interval, I went home, and heard the rest in stereo on Radio 3. May be with the colour and extra vitality of the music in Act III the performance did in any case take a turn towards greater vigour, but certainly with the voices closer to the ear I became much more involved.

What in any case must be emphasised is the quality not only of the

singing but of Gibson's direction. I fore long Covent Garden may have look to his Wagnerian laurels, if Scottish cycles are going to develop in this. Helga Dernesch, the Brunhilde, is of course well-established as a heroine of Karajan's cycle in Salzburg as on record. It was tantalising in this opera to hear her for so comparatively short a span. Ticho Paul the Danish Helden tenor, who took the part of Siegfried, was no match for her, she sang more easily even to him, at least he sounded better on radio.

SADLER'S WELLS

Mary Clarke

Chitrasena Dances

THANKS to Air Ceylon, the Ceylon Tourist Board and the Ceylon Arts Centre we have at Sadler's Wells Theatre until August 21 the Chitrasena Dance Company of Ceylon. It would be better billed as Drums and Dance for Ceylon, for the drummers are the dancers in virtuosity and more than bold their own as entertainers. The begin the programme, and they bring to an end with a delightfully good humoured series of contests between the different troupes. As we slept, did fellows. Their rhythms are exciting, but what is missing in this last number is some dancing of equal fervour.

The dancing, which comes between all arranged by Chitrasena and his wife Vidura, is fairly light-weight in style and technically not very ambitious. The dancers are mostly very young; presumably recent graduates from the Chitrasena School. The girls are Ksomy and the boys lively, and the group dances are the most enjoyable. The mask dances have a grotesque humour that would rank here as low comedy, but struck me as dreadfully unfunny. On the other hand, the stick dances called "Korall" has genuine skill, flavour and an obvious affinity to dances of the Western hemisphere.

Also striking was the magnificent costume and well danced "Ves number which began the second half of the programme. For an all-time example of Kandyan dance, Chitrasena himself, although past his first youth, appeared in two numbers. His warriors' dances, as, did not have the authority we have seen in similar dances from great Indians. He and his colleagues, have, according to the rather fulsome programme note, been working a long time "by the sweat of their brow" to revive the lost heritage of Ceylon's dances. He has succeeded in part, but on the evidence of Tuesday night I would think only in small part. A distinct virtue of the programme is that the individual numbers are short. With a folk dance ensemble this is a rare and welcome relief.

Some of these notices appeared in the later editions yesterday.

John, 12/8/71

Belfast, London, and Dublin

Dr Hillery has been and gone, Mr Heath is back at Downing Street today, ready to discuss what should be done next over Ireland. What Dr Hillery proposed, if anything, is not yet known; nor is it known what counter-proposals Mr Maudling put to him. The gap between London's thinking and Dublin's is probably wide—though not so wide as the gap between the two communities in Northern Ireland. One of the questions facing Mr Heath today is whether to meet Mr Lynch alone, whether to bring in Mr Faulkner, and whether to take account of Dublin's idea about including Northern Catholic representatives in future meetings.

In principle, a roundtable meeting ought always to be acceptable. In practice it could aggravate the situation at present. There are difficulties over the Dublin Government's attitude to Mr Faulkner over the status of Catholic representatives, and over the kind of topics to be discussed. The Dublin Government's view of Mr Faulkner is no secret. Its public statement on Tuesday spoke of internment as "a last desperate attempt to sustain the Stormont regime." Political correspondents in Dublin have also reported that in the Irish Cabinet's view, Mr Faulkner is no longer a credible or acceptable leader of the Government in the North. That is not a healthy basis on which to bring about a meeting. Mr Faulkner is the elected Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. He also happens to be a more moderate man than others who are waiting to take his place. It is true that twice before—with Lord O'Neill and Mr Chichester-Clark—moderates have been dislodged by the Ulster Unionists because they were thought to be too soft. Mr Faulkner may be ready to take the risk of a triangular meeting with the men from Dublin, but he can hardly be expected to show enthusiasm after what they have said about him.

If a triangular meeting is awkward in the existing climate, a four-sided one is still more

difficult. Who would be accepted as political spokesman for the Northern Catholics? There is no acknowledged leader, though Mr Gerry Fitt is the obvious candidate. In truth the task, with the IRA at your back, is not enviable. It must be obvious, too, that a violent Protestant reaction could be expected if this sort of meeting were to be held without careful preparation beforehand. To get the security situation under control first is surely more sensible than to provoke further disorders. Contrary to the common belief in the South, the British Army has been a neutral peacekeeping force. It has not been in league with Protestant extremists, as parts of the Irish press seem to suppose. It is simply trying to keep order. If it fails, the South will suffer too. Its task should not be made harder now. A calmer situation is needed before political initiatives can prosper.

When talks do start, all sides will have to impose restraint on themselves. The Northern Government will have to swallow its irritation at the negative tactics pursued by Catholic politicians in the past. It will have to try to get the absentee members back to Stormont, and Mr Faulkner could usefully offer a joint committee on law and order—one vital area so far excluded. It is open to question whether, as well, Catholics could be brought into the Cabinet, in spite of the severe strain that that would impose. On the Nationalist and Labour Party side, it will be no less necessary to accept from the beginning that reunification of Ireland cannot be discussed. Much as they may want to achieve unity, it is not a practicable proposition until the two communities in the North have lived peacefully together for a long period. As for the British and Irish Governments, their role must be in trying to promote an agreed solution. Both, however, must also recognise their responsibilities for security—and that includes action against gunmen on both sides of the border.

What future for Clydeside?

It is bad enough that thousands of men stand to lose their jobs at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. What is worse is the virtual absence on Clydeside of any alternative employment. Even before the news of the collapse of UCS this area of Scotland was rapidly becoming an industrial slum. Male unemployment on Clydeside is already more than 10 per cent. Yet far more jobs are being killed each month by closures and the rundown of existing plants than are being created through the introduction of new industry. The last major industrial expansion in West Central Scotland was the Rootes plant at Linwood. There are hopes of a big new steel plant down the Clyde at Huntingdon. But with the British Steel Corporation forced to review its overall investment plans this may be some years off. It is the prospect of years of wasteful and soul-destroying unemployment which has lent desperation to the fight of the men at UCS. The need now is for hard headed proposals for new employment.

The suggestion of the Trades Union Congress for Clydeside Development Authority is, in principle, an excellent one. The situation on Clydeside is now so serious that it cannot be properly tackled except on a regional basis. The TUC also has a case when it proposes that the authority should take over and maintain UCS. But unless this is to lead to a still bigger industrial disaster in the future, UCS will have to find more work building ships and building them with some hope of profitability. One scheme worth close attention is for the Government to order a number of standard cargo ships for eventual sale when market conditions are right. Other ideas have included

the construction of the dredgers for the new airport site at Foulness. At one time the conversion of shipyards to the production of industrial building systems was popular. The rundown of the local authority housing programme has led to a serious contraction in system building. But in the future there might be merit in at least a partial conversion of one of the UCS yards in this way.

Whatever happens to UCS the urgent problem of revitalising the industrial West of Scotland remains. Just what kind of new industry could the Clydeside Development Authority, or any other body, actually bring to the area? This is a matter for expert study. The most ambitious scheme to date has been "Oceanspan," but its economics are regrettably uncertain. Basically it sees the lower Clyde estuary as a new, deep-water ocean port, capable of taking the biggest (up to 500,000 tons) bulk carriers of the future. The idea is that cargo brought across the Atlantic by the mammoth bulk carriers would then be transported across to the East Coast of Scotland and shipped on in smaller carriers to the Continent. The plan also assumes some new industry based on the Clyde for conversion of materials and components exported from North America into finished goods for export to Europe. The scale of the scheme is impressive but the cost of two-stage transshipment very dubious. In any event the Government should give backing and finance to somebody whose job it should be to sift all the proposals and schemes and act where possible. The economy of industrial Scotland must not be allowed to become a wasteland. It will do so unless action is taken soon.

A chink in Berlin's wall

By an appropriate coincidence this week's important Four Power meetings in Berlin are taking place just ten years after the Wall was put up. The date is a good reminder for the Wall is a stark symbol of what the Berlin problem is all about, a divided city in a divided land. Ten years since its erection no one can expect that the Wall will come down because of this week's discussions. The most that is likely to happen is that a few West Berliners will be able to go through up to six times a year for a day or two at a time, or once a year for up to thirty days. That at least is as much as the East Germans have now offered. Movement the other way will be restricted to government officials, and pensioners leaving for ever.

It is a small advance after a decade. In that time at least sixty-four people have died trying to cross the Wall. Others have been wounded, and more than two thousand arrested for attempting to escape. If the Wall was meant to give the East German Government the confidence to relax a bit internally once their frontiers were secure, it has barely done this. It is still the most stiff-necked government in Eastern Europe. It has managed to stabilise the economy and with its labour force no longer able to opt out has achieved a high rate of growth. But politically, and on the issue of Berlin, little has changed. Herr Honecker has emphasised that he intends to complete the

physical, ideological, and if he can, the emotional separation of East Germany from West Germany which Herr Ulbricht made his life's work.

The one change, insisted on by the Russians, and accepted by Herr Honecker, is that some of West Berlin's links with West Germany will at last be recognised in law. Herr Ulbricht's formula that West Berlin was a "separate political entity" has been softened to a city with "a special status." In exchange for this important shift, which opens the way for agreement on regular unfettered access between West Berlin and West Germany, the Western Powers will promise to downplay the Federal Republic's presence in the city and will probably allow the Russians to set up a consulate-general. On many points of detail agreement is still missing. What exact rights will the East Germans have to check papers on the autobahn and railway? What kind of passports will West Berliners have? It will all still take time. But now, twenty-six years after the war, the policy of standing firm on Berlin is paying off. Just as in West Germany the mood has now shifted towards recognising that East Germany exists, in the corridors of Communist power there is a slow and tentative recognition that West Berlin also exists. The Eastern Government's persistent harassment of West Berlin's communications and its people has not worked. They are finally agreeing to live and let live.

A COUNTRY DIARY

AVIEMORE: I boarded the London train here at 8 p.m. on a glorious summer evening. As the train ran southwards I could see the slopes of the hills and the Pass of Drumochter. Soon after passing Newtonmore the sun came out, and I was immediately to the south of Dalwhinnie is the deer forest of Drumochter where in previous years I had been so fortunate as to have stalked the tall red deer. It was at this point that the first beasts put in an appearance. Several hinds were feeding by the banks of a burn close to the railway. From then on I began counting the animals. I gave up shortly after I started when I had reached a hundred. Some of the deer had come so close to the track that on the approach of the train, grunting diesel locomotives they would bunch and spring away up the hillsides like suddenly startled black-faced sheep. Most of the stags among the red deer still had their horns in full velvet. The hinds in moult looked rough and tattered. It was so deep in the forest that I had forgotten all about my BR dinner. Suddenly a voice spoke at my elbow. "The stag comes to the stream in the dusk to drink his fill." "I love poetry," said the old dining car attendant and then he added "Do deer drink?" "I assured him that the old myth that deer do not imbibe but get their moisture from the dew and herbage was strictly not correct. When the train was running into the woodland country by the Pass of Drumochter, I wished I were back where the red deer of the Highlands came down in the evening to the railway by the Pass of Drumochter."

HENRY TEGNER

Vic's army

AFTER MORE than a year of Government "discrimination" against the public sector, union leaders representing more than six million workers meet in London today to consider a counter-attack. Here, John Torode reveals for the first time the cautious battle plans Mr Feather is to put to the conference.



ALMOST half Britain's ten million trade unionists work in the public sector—civil service, local government health service, and the nationalised industries. Perhaps one out of every four workers in the public pay roll in some form. And union organisation is far higher than in private industry. The TUC reckons that in many areas more than three-quarters of the men are union members. It is an impressive looking army all right. But, after a year of Tory rule, union leaders are beginning to fear that they are leading a stage army equipped with blunt lances and cardboard shields. The brutal fact is that every wage battle the unions have fought with the Government since the election has been won by the Government.

For the Government, the decision to make an example of the public sector has paid off. The famous "N minus One" formula under which each pay settlement is to be one per cent smaller than its predecessor has worked. The 200,000 civil service industrial workers have just been told by their officials to accept a wage deal of little more than eight per cent. A year ago it would have been unthinkable. Dustmen, miners, electricity supply workers, postmen, railway men, steelworkers: one after another they have been forced back down the ladder. At the price of long strikes and lasting bitterness de-escalation is a fact.

It is a fact the unions resent bitterly and it is the reason for today's conference. The traditional jealousy with which unions protect their right to negotiate as and when they see fit has come into direct conflict with the uneasy awareness that this deliberate splintering of trade union strength has allowed a determined Government to pick them off and beat them one at a time.

To a handful of the brasher young members of the TUC General Council, the answer is clear. The TUC should help all the public sector unions draw up one single, coordinated wage claim to be presented at the same time to every management. If any union is forced into a strike in support of the common claim, then the money and the men from the rest of the Movement should be thrown into battle too. Not surprisingly

Tom Jackson, whose Union of Post Office Workers went bust without meaningful TUC support during the unsuccessful nine week postal strike supports the idea of a united front.

So does Alan Fisher whose National Union of Public Employees—the dirty jobs strikers—is a relatively weak and impoverished organisation. But the big boys, the Railwaymen, the Miners, the Transport and General Workers' Union, are not so sure. They don't much like the idea of propping up weaker brethren. Fraternity runs cool pretty quickly these days.

In any case public sector unions have a notorious reputation for going for each others' jugulars. The bitter inter-union squabbles of the railways, steel, post and telegraphs—even refuse collection—mean that unions sometimes seem more pleased to see a rival get it in the neck than they are sorry to see the Government chalk up another victory.

A more respectable objection is "what are you looking for? another General Strike?" Certainly a common claim followed by a common breakdown and a common strike would come pretty close to 1926. Moreover it would be a 1926 aimed directly at the state with no private employers to act as middle men.

Vic Feather must have had both objections very much in mind when he drew up and circulated to union chiefs the confidential 6,000-word discussion document which is to set the tone of the conference. The crucial paragraph is worth quoting in full for it sums up the mixture of conservatism, self-interest and extreme caution which, the reformers say, characterises the TUC today.

"Proposals for a common claim or variations on this theme, would obviously involve unions in having to accept some limitation on their freedom of action and manoeuvre. It would be equally difficult to get unions to agree to back particular claims in the hope that these would set the pace, especially since a word of criticism from the TUC would be made unlikely to be made are unlikely to be priority areas in the sense of need or low pay; and a precondition for such support would presumably be for unions to surrender some autonomy to the TUC or to a body which represents public sector unions as a whole. A response

to this might also be a firm resistance on the Government side."

The sighs of relief from Mr Feather's more respectable readers must have been almost audible at this point. For he was really saying to them "We all know that your vested interests are too strong to allow much change. And a good thing too. If we don't watch it we'll end up in a pitched battle with the Government."

Briefly the TUC is suggesting not one united front but a whole series. In the jargon-ridden phraseology of the document "a common wages strategy on a narrower basis, with groups of unions coming together in respect of defined sectors with similar characteristics." The idea is "coordination... between such groups as local authority unions as a whole, civil service unions as a whole or nationalised industries as a whole." Even this is already causing raised eyebrows—if not hair—in Whitehall.

Imagine the postmen and the telephonists, the railwaymen and the bus drivers, the miners and the steelworkers, the men who give us gas, electricity and water all knocking on Government's door at once. The fact that civil servants—from the Permanent Secretary down to the yard workers—were off plotting on their own and so were local government officers and dustmen would hardly be noticed. Or, perhaps the new groupings might be by occupation rather than industry. White collar unions might try to set common standards for example. "The question of appropriate groupings would be one for unions concerned to decide" says the TUC delicately. And it underlines that agreement on "particular aspects of wage bargaining" is more realistic than a common annual claim.

The paper suggests a number of targets. "Low pay is an obvious candidate for common action. This might take the form of a concerted attempt by the public sector to ensure, as a matter of priority, that no public sector workers receive less than the TUC's guideline figure which is currently under review but is likely to be raised to £15. This would mean giving priority to groups earning less than this such as local government manual workers, NHS ancillary staff, nurses, and non-manual workers at the lower end of

incremental scales. In addition, as the TUC policy recognises, higher paid groups may wish to target their own lowest paid workers."

Next are "targets and priorities" beyond the wage front. The TUC wants longer holidays—including sabbaticals—and better holiday pay, access to training and promotion opportunities, sick leave, sick pay and pension schemes. The document points out that entitlements vary "substantially" even within the public sector and wants the best provisions to be applied across the board—to manual as well as white collar workers.

Reflecting fears over Government plans to cut back the nationalised industries and the impact of civil service and local government reforms, the TUC wants a campaign to force standard income or employment guarantees, facilities for retraining, transfers, and re-employment. "Early warning" of redundancies should be built into all new agreements.

Finally, the TUC wants unions to put their own house in order. Quite simply Congress House is fed up with the untidy and inefficient sprawl of competing unions who sometimes seem more interested in upstaging each other than in beating the boss. There is "scope for a reduction in the number of unions with membership in the public sector." For example, those 200,000 industrial civil servants now deciding on their 8.5 per cent pay offer are represented by 16 unions and federation says the discussion document. It seems a bit much.

Who is to coordinate this string of public sector crusades? Who is to help the unions sort themselves out? Why, good old Congress House. The paper points out that, very quietly, over the past couple of years, industrial departments have been set at TUC headquarters covering the steel industry, fuel and power, transport, health services and local government. Already these committees are starting to look for "areas of common interest in collective bargaining" and asking unions for ways of improving the old bargaining machinery. Although far too discreet to say so, day by day his dream is that they will eventually become the negotiating bodies. The united front which Establishment unions now resist will have come about by default.

Ulster: whatever became of liberalism?

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—More than 12 years ago, a Conservative Government declared a state of emergency in Nyasaland, and rounded up some 50 nationalists in the early morning using the pretext that the rebels had been plotting to murder various important people in that colony. The men were interned without trial.

A torrent of indignation poured from the British liberal press. The Opposition spokesmen for the colonies, Mr James Callaghan, spoke with great vehemence about the excesses to which latter day British imperialism had resorted. The Opposition forced at least two motions of censure on the House of Commons. Nyasaland was a long way off, but not too far for dictatorial methods there to escape the conscience of British liberalism and the Labour Party.

Now, what is happening? In Northern Ireland, within the confines of the United Kingdom, men are being rounded up without charge, without the right of legal representation, without even time to dress, and being flung into concentration camps where, according to the accounts of mild-mannered men who have been released today, the army and the Royal Ulster

Constabulary are resorting to physical and psychological torture which would have done credit to the French army during the occupation of Algeria.

Most of these men, as everyone now accepts, are not "gunmen," nor even suspect "gunmen." They include Michael Farrell, the founder of the socialist organisation, People's Democracy, which has always warned the Irish workers of the dangers of sectarian fighting. At least 20 other members of the PD have been arrested, no doubt to "make up the numbers." The IRA "officials" who have also sought to direct the Republican movement toward a political solution, have also been arrested en masse. All these men have been arrested, interned and beaten up without trial or charge because of their political views.

What is the response? The Guardian, keeper of the British liberal conscience, applauds the decision to intern on the grounds that "there is no other alternative." The violence caused by 30 years' oppression can be solved, according to the new liberal doctrine, by still further repression. The same view is taken by the entire press.

What does Mr Callaghan think of this lurch into authoritarianism? He calls it "a gamble."

He refuses to condemn the move. His leader, Mr Wilson, sits tight in his office, refusing even to demand the recall of Parliament, to discuss the flagrant breach of the liberties for which it is meant to stand.

Other Labour leaders, notably Mr George Thomson, have rushed in to commend the army without a word of criticism of the bigoted Tory Government in Sinn Féin and Westminster, who have reacted to rebellion with traditional savagery.—Yours etc.

Paul Foot.

Flat 5,
14 Canfield Gardens,
London NW 6.

Sir—Your extremely rational leader about the Ulster situation giving a timely reminder of the economic background, raises an important point about British entry to the EEC. Mr Michael Foot, and other fanatical, Union Jack-waving opponents of entry on any terms have claimed as one of the major reasons for staying out the freedom of British governments to adopt any regional policy they like, to decide what is best for the people in this country, and similar claptrap.

Your editorial makes it clear what a miserable failure this has resulted in so far, certainly as far as Ulster is concerned, whichever government is in

power. It is high time for the people of Ulster, and of other depressed areas of the UK, to have their own say in the matter in their affairs with regard to regional development and can make it work: the commissioners in Brussels.

But there is an even more important aide to this. The EEC contains countries which are predominantly Protestant and with deep religious divisions. With the UK and the Irish Republic both as members, the Commission would be in a position to take initiatives in Ulster which would be politically impossible for Stormont, Westminster or Dublin, and would have the expertise, understanding and authority to do so in a way acceptable to all sections of the community, except the hard-core militants bent on mutual destruction.

Of what use has national sovereignty been in the Ulster situation, except to act as a handicap? This is what a pooling of sovereignty (not, incidentally, relinquishing it to the anti-market forces) is all about. Entry to EEC offers the best hope for a long-term solution to the economic and the political problems of Ulster.—Yours sincerely,

R. L. Meek
28 Selwood Road,
Croydon CR0 7JR.

Saving 'OZ' and 'Little Red Book' for posterity's sake

Sir—While wishing to register our concern as younger members of society at the excessive number of books on the shelves of "OZ," we would like to draw your attention to the wider issues of censorship and freedom of expression in which we, as librarians have a particular concern.

The "Little Red School Book" was acquired by several libraries shortly after publication. Do our colleagues now destroy it, place it on restricted access, or destroy the objectionable section? Any of these alternatives is alien to our professional integrity as librarians and our duty to provide information without bias; while retaining the book may give Mrs Mary Whitehouse and her fellow campaigners an

opportunity to attack the library for stocking an "obscene" book, and produce a situation similar to that prevailing in the USA where several librarians have come under attack for stocking "underground" publications such as "East Village Other."

The inevitable result will be a reluctance on the part of librarians to acquire any extremist publications. This will be particularly unfortunate as the myriad of low-circulation locally produced newspapers and pamphlets need preserving for future generations to see what the "alternative cultures" really were like. The obvious place for preserving this literature is in the local history collections of public libraries—the very libraries most vulnerable

to criticism. Several academic librarians, however, have not been discouraged and are acquiring alternative literature, both locally and nationally produced.

We believe that librarians should have the freedom to acquire literature representative of all opinions in society, irrespective of standpoint—in order to make available a balanced range of information for the benefit of present and future generations. We believe that the results of the recent trial may constitute a threat to this freedom.—Yours sincerely,
John Noyce, Wendy Styles,
Susan Roger, Stephen Watts, Philip Gibson, John Alder,
67, Vere Road,
Brighton, Sussex.

Belted count

Sir—In the light of your recent articles on road safety I recall to me to count exactly how many drivers of private cars do in fact wear their seat belts.

I counted 1,200 cars (excluding lorries and delivery vans) in the Friday evening rush-hour (between 4.40 and 5.40) leaving Oxford by one of the main roads and approaching the roundabout on the Woodstock Road which intersects with the A44.

Of these 1,200 cars only 200 had drivers wearing seatbelts—only 17 per cent—and in only one group of 300 cars were between 11 and 21 drivers wearing them.—Yours sincerely,

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HAROLD JACKSON in Belfast, Wednesday, reports on an ordinary day for the inhabitants of Whitelock estate

The people in fear

THE thought stands out in stark white lettering on the rough stone wall of the cemetery in Whitelock Road. "Is there a life before death?" It asks, with rather more philosophy than you normally expect in this part of the city. But you start to understand a bit better after a while. The Whitelock estate stands just below Ballymurphy, sandwiched between that constant trouble-spot and the other of Upper Falls. It is a grim, grim, and shrewdly devastated at the moment.

It used to be called the Rivers by those not lucky enough to get one of its small but pleasant council houses. It might not look it in suburban London or Manchester, but you only have to study the old slums of the Falls or the new slums of Ballymurphy to see that all human judgments are relative. Sniping was still going on at mid-morning, after a heavy battle which lasted until 5 am between the army and those mysterious ones of the night. The paratroopers were edged, and the one who let me through the barricade reckoned I would come out in a wooden casket.

The women were out, as they always are, sitting at the gates of their patches of garden, sunbathing and waiting. Then the paratroopers started to move in, with elaborate caution, each blacked in the bright sunlight. "God save us, it's the Pakistanis," said a fat housewife in curlers. "Are you refugees, too?" cackled another but the men did not smile.

"Get them all in their houses," shouted the officer as milk bottles started to crash around him and we all got huddled indoors. Ssm took me in and gave me thick sweet coffee. He's lived here for 30 years and never seen the like. He tried to go to work at the shipyard on Monday but gave up after being searched against a wall for the fifth time and running into sniper fire down the bottom of the road. He hasn't been able to go in since.

A mourner

His wife is embarrassed that she can't offer anything to eat but the shops have run out and no-one can get down to run their messages, as they say here, because the army won't let them. There's no milk, no bread, and only spasmotic meat supplies. They are supposed to be going on holiday to Rochdale but haven't left their neat little house for fear of finding it burned or vandalised when they get back. If they were younger they would get up and out of the whole, sorry mess. They met and married in England and obviously wonder why they came back at the beginning of the war.

Up in Ballymurphy a man has just been shot dead by a sniper. He was a mourner at a funeral at Corpus Christi Church, waiting outside when he was picked off from the roof of Curry's woodyard. The paratroopers, edged from lack of sleep on the rest of us, are clamped down on the whole area with brusque finality. Mary Hindle, living

just opposite the church, has married an Englishman and is just home on holiday. From the upstairs room of her parents' home at 72 Ballymurphy Road, she takes a snap with her Instamatic to show them the excitement back over the water. In no time the paratroopers are in the house demanding the film. It has her honeymoon pictures on as well but they won't give her a receipt. A rubber bullet gets fired through the glass front door in the fracas and she is still waving it angrily some time later.

At numbers 76 and 78 they had rubber bullets through the glass too and are seething with resentment. In the McLaughlin's house it has ricocheted along the hall and into the bathroom, leaving black scars on the wallpaper and smashing the light and the tongs. At 87 they got a canister of CS gas in the front garden which filled the house with fumes. Mary Brannell's four young children — ages 2 to 6 — had wet flannels dumped over their faces by their grandmother and set up a howl. She is still shaking with rage.

By common consent the sniper must have been a Protestant, since no one else would have reason to fire into the Catholic area — a simple piece of reasoning that blocks off some of the deeper realities of Northern Ireland. But the troops' action as it was evident in Ballymurphy appeared to be aimed solely against the Catholics and it set off the inevitable tide of anger.

Mary Nugent is still shaking, too, but hers is the reaction of shock. Last night her tiny front room housed the body of a young man, shot by the army. He was dragged round from the Whitelock Road where a shrine now stands on the spot where he fell, her husband, 67 years old and retired for four years, has never known anything like it either. The man was like wax, he says, there couldn't have been any blood left in him. He shows the carpet in front of the fireplace, unstained. They couldn't get an ambulance because of a fire and for two long hours the elderly couple housed the shell that had once breathed like them. They were angry, angry at the waste and futility of his death, at the reminder of mortality. It haunts them still and will continue to do so.

Plain enough

And, back on the Whitelock Road, there is another whitewashed injunction, this one on a tiny brick building with moss-stained Hebrew lettering on its lintel. So far as I can read it, it appears to say "House of the Waters" which doesn't make much sense to me but may be my uncertainty of the language. But the English is plain enough. "Keep Away." May be the Catholics put it there, may be the Jews. Who knows? But there aren't many who can coexist themselves that simply from an ordinary day in Belfast in August, 1971.



outside brick lavatories. It is no holiday. The camp has hardly changed a stick in two years, and during that time something like 6,000 refugees have passed through it.

Aimless herds

The Irish Army works very hard, round the clock. The refugees, in small aimless herds living on rumours of buses, are very glad to be there.

In the couple of months after August, 1969, around two and a half thousand refugees passed through Gormanston. The camp has now handled something like that number in the three days since internment.

Only a few are the families of internees. Most have been burnt or thrown out from their homes and have left the fathers and elder sons to salvage and guard what's left.

Their stories have hardly changed in two and a half years. A woman with a black eye can produce witnesses and a plausible account of how she was beaten up by British troops. There is another who says the troops were handing guns to the Protestants. She hadn't seen it herself. She had heard it at the meeting. In broad daylight.

The children, though, seem tougher. Two years ago they were pale and dazed, and clung to their mothers. Now

they run about, break bottles, and are rude to those soldiers who do not carry guns.

And there are the same older women, who sit large and silent. They will remember the days when they and the Protestants made soup for each other and passed it over the wall. They have no hopes, or fears, just sadness. They must go back for the "British pension," but they do not know when, or where, or how.

One of them confided that one of the baby-faced Irish Army recruits, about the age of her youngest, had said how he would like to shoot Jack Lynch and march over the border. "It's no place for him," she said.

Japan's clipped wings

John O'Callaghan, Tokyo, Wednesday

MILITARY training flights over Japan resumed yesterday on a severely restricted basis following the world's worst air crash. 162 killed — after a collision between a defence fighter and a Boeing 727. The first new safety measure resulting from the disaster on July 30 is the creation of eight special air training areas of the south and east coasts of Japan. Defence force aircraft will reach these zones by clearly defined air lanes. Air training was suspended after the crash.

A direct secondary consequence of the accident will be a rapid acceleration in the modernisation of radio navigation and airport control systems in Japan. Plans to equip 80 Japanese airports with VOR and DME beacons — belt and braces refinements in position and direction finding — have been advanced by a year. A six-year programme to establish air route surveillance radar over six routes additional to the present two will now be completed in three years.

A volatile response by Japanese public opinion to the disaster brought the resignation of both the director-general of the defence forces and the chief of the air staff. \$1,200 were allocated from State funds to each casualty's next of kin. Mr Hiroshi Chiba, head of the aviation planning staff, said here today that the violence of the public response was a result of the crash being the world's worst, of its being caused by an aircraft in the Government sector, and of the feeling of insecurity about air safety in a period of rapid increases in passenger flying.

Ironically, Japan had set up before the crash joint military and civil consultations about improving control and separation in Japanese airspace. Last year a budget of \$30 million was voted to air safety — seven times more than the total for the preceding five years.

This spurt in air safety investment emphasised the gap that has opened between what is being spent on air travel and what has been spent to make it safe. Air travel has grown from one million passengers in 1960 to ten million last year. Alongside the growth of civil flying, the growth of military aircraft in Japan's defence force have inherited an "open skies" tradition from the days of US Air Force occupation.

Japan's air traffic is not yet anything like as heavy as Britain's. Tokyo's Haneda airport can handle 30 aircraft an hour compared with 74 at Heathrow. But in the thoroughgoing examination of air safety now being undertaken in Japan, it is likely that rules for jet aircraft will emerge more advanced than are now set internationally.

The people who fled

Alan Smith, Gormanston, Wednesday

PATRICK, in his teens, was wandering listlessly round in circles. A few feet away on the grass in front of the cookhouse sat his mother, his younger brother, and his three sisters. They were hunched together, staring at a small pile of half-opened suitcases, some of them crying, but without noise.

The other refugees, all of them from Belfast, will draw you away and whisper that the family's father has been interned. The six of them have been on that patch of grass for most of the night and most of the day. They don't want to move and they

have no idea how long they are staying.

This is Gormanston, in County Meath, 40 miles inside the Irish Republic and a lifetime away from the Falls, Ballymurphy, the Springfield Road, or the Ardoyne. At one point during the afternoon yesterday, according to a harassed Irish Army captain, there were 47 families at Gormanston, 377 females, and 1,187 children.

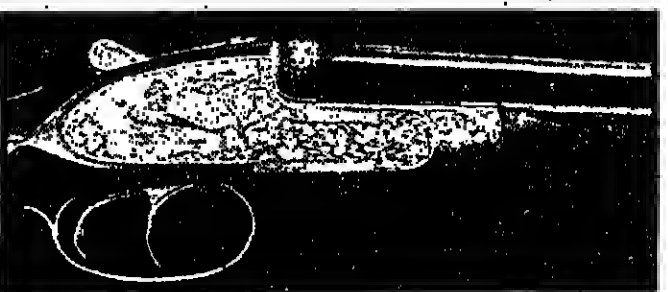
There was talk of another train or perhaps two trains coming at some time in the evening, which might mean another two or three hundred, or a few hundred

more. No one could really say. Last night there were about six hundred bedded down when another thousand arrived at the station. Yes, it had been a bit of problem.

Gormanston is a transit camp. By midday, most of the extra thousand had been loaded on to buses for the five other camps in the west and south of Ireland. I first visited Gormanston in August, 1969, when it was opened to cope with the eruption in the north. It is a scruffy collection of wooden huts, 30 or more years old, once used for training army recruits. The camp is full of huts, buckets of oatmeal, and plates of butter,

Another train

There was talk of another train or perhaps two trains coming at some time in the evening, which might mean another two or three hundred, or a few hundred



A Purdeys gun, prized above all

Donald Wintersgill on the grouse gun men

Glorious bangers

had, perhaps with gold inlay; but for that one has to get a special quotation. Perhaps one might prefer an "over and under" gun, which means that the barrels are one above the other instead of side by side. It is a matter of taste, but such a taste will cost £3,500 for the 28 bore model, plus £960 in purchase tax.

Then one might wish one's initials inlaid in gold: £12.75

a letter. Or a carrying case? Prices on application. Or when one is at it—a pair of Purdeys instead of just one: more convenient to have one gun being loaded while the other is fired. The bill could conceivably be more than £10,000.

The client who wants a new gun is fitted by means of a "try gun," which can be infinitely adjusted to suit different physical characteristics.

ties. Then the client is taken to a shooting range where he fires another try-gun under the supervision of the managing director and a shooting instructor. Three years later the gun will be ready.

The Long Room at Purdeys, where the fitting-out takes place, seems haunted by long vanished generations of sportsmen. One of the great ones was Lord Ripon, and Purdeys display a gun of his. His shooting diary shows that he shot in all 97,503 grouse, 124,193 partridge, 241,234 pheasant, 3,569 wild duck, 40,138 rabbits, 12,616 "various," besides other species. He was shooting on Dallowgill Moor near Ripon on September 22, 1923, and had killed 165 grouse and a snipe when he fell dead in the heather. He was aged 72.

Conditions are a bit different now. Purdeys's export 80 per cent of their output of clay pigeon shooting is getting more and more popular. But Purdeys, founded by James Purdey who learned his trade in the days of the flintlock, seem likely to last until Armageddon.

MISCELLANY

Party line

THE INVITATION was engraved in copperplate on handmade paper. It bore the name of the Soviet Ambassador and was addressed to the doormats of diplomats, editors, and foreign correspondents in Brussels yesterday morning.

The pleasure of their company, it said, was requested at a reception on August 20 "on the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia." The reception, the invitation added, would be "followed by a discussion on the possible liberation of Poland—the independence of which is being threatened by reactionary activities inside the country." Please let the embassy know if you intend to come.

Many of the prospective guests must have done so. The switchboard at the Soviet Embassy—and at the Czech and Polish Embassies for that matter—was engaged for most of the morning. Finally, a Soviet protocol official stoutly confirmed what some had suspected already: "No, these invitations are not from us. We have no reception on August 20."

Crossed seas

NORTHERN IRELAND is hardly the place most recent English Cabinet Ministers would pick for a quiet family holiday this troubled August. But then, Dick Crossman is

not most recent English Cabinet Ministers. And his wife and two children, he says, are pretty intrepid travellers.

Crossman is taking a couple of weeks off from the "New Statesman" later this month. He is going first to Dublin, then working his way westwards, coming back along the northern coast (avoiding the towns). "My family," he says, "like going to difficult countries."

Three years ago the Crossmans all went to Cyprus, when things were still bubbling. Last summer they stayed with Dom Mintoff in Malta. This spring Crossman took his 13-year-old son Patrick and 11-year-old daughter Virginia to Israel. They looked in at a village on the Lebanese border that had been shelled the previous night. "The children greatly enjoyed Israel," says Father Richard. "I can't see that Ulster will be any worse."

Barnacle bill

THE FISH have returned to the Thames, bravely projected as "the cleanest major industrial port river in the world." But not, alas, only the fish.

As pollution has yielded to threats of the law, the Thames has suffered a plague of teredo worms, which eat at the underwater wood they can get. "They are," says John Lynch, the new director-general of the Port of London Authority, "having a whale of a time down there."

Then there are the barn-

acles, which are spreading all over ships' hulls. Not to mention the blessed fish, which are a good test of purity, but are starting to clog the water intake of the Battersea and Bankside power stations.

Class list



VAIZEY: candidate

COMPETITION for Sir William Houghton's successor as Education Officer for Inner London — salary £10,410-£11,565 and responsibilities more daunting than those of some of the world's Ministers of Education—is warming up.

Applications close at the end of this month, and not so long ago only about 20 aspirants had sent up for applica-

tion forms, and only one of them (an optimistic lady) had returned one. Part of the trouble was that most outsiders thought the job was sewn up for Houghton's deputy, Eric Briault. But the word has now gone forth from County Hall that this is a genuinely open contest, and some interesting candidates have emerged.

Among these are thought to be Geoffrey Coston, an under-secretary at the Department of Education assigned to the University Grants Committee. Before that he was a diplomatic joint secretary of the Schools Council, with useful experience behind him at the United Nations. Then there is Geoffrey Harrison, Chief Education Officer of Sheffield, a city which already has parents on its school governors as of right.

A third, and surprising, candidate is believed to be none other than Professor John Vaizey of Brunel University, former public critic of the public schools, member of the Public Schools Commission who put his son's name down for Eton. Vaizey is now a Labour-coopted member of Inner London's education committee, somewhat disenchanted with a Labour authority's slow progress in abolishing selection at 11.

● HOW CONTINUOUS is continuous surveillance? In the case of the "OZ" editors, kept under 24-hour watch awaiting sentence in the hospital wing at Wandsworth, it

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BOOKS OF THE DAY

IRELAND • POETRY • EGYPT • Mrs McKay

Crusading
blind

by JONATHAN STEELE

A FLUKE of course but "Nations in Darkness" could hardly have been better timed. Washington and Peking's sudden kiss and cuddle have brought together, temporarily, the two countries whose devil-images of each other seemed to be uncompromisingly implacable. Dr Stoessinger's subject is precisely these devil-images. He has taken a series of episodes in US-Chinese and US-Russian relations to illustrate how each side has consistently built up a one-dimensional picture of the other and totally simplified the complexity of its adversaries' motives.

It is an old lesson in international relations, but one that needs continual relearning. Dr Stoessinger starts with America's so-called

"open door." Notes towards China at the turn of the century which asked the six European imperial powers to observe trade equality for everyone. The American public was sold the idea that this was a break from the Europeans' policy of spheres of influence and helped to safeguard China's territorial integrity from grasping Europeans.

In fact the policy was neither new, benevolent, nor longlasting and like many later American pleas for trade liberalisation was a device for a latecomer to break into closed markets. But it started off that long-lived and petronising view that Americans had a special position as China's protector.

Indirectly it led later, when Mao won control of China, to the notion that the Chinese people could not possibly enjoy their new régime and certainly would not fight for it in Korea. Hence General MacArthur's refusal to believe that the

Chinese would invade Korea even after they already had.

So much for the blindness of crusaders and nations that behave like crusaders. Dr Stoessinger

NATIONS IN DARKNESS: China, Russia, and America, by John G. Stoessinger (Random House).

AMERICA AND RUSSIA IN A CHANGING WORLD, by Averell Harriman (Allen and Unwin, £2.95).

stresses it effectively enough. Where one must criticise the book is in its tendency to oversimplification. Nothing is easier than to ridicule a

policy after the event because it failed to foresee things which we know now. And are Dr Stoessinger's devil-images quite as widely held as he thinks?

Writing of the anti-American propaganda campaign in China during the Korean war, he says, "The virulence of the campaign lashed more than a half a billion people into a frenzy of hate and fear." That is the kind of glib mass psychology which magazines like "Time" often peddle in relation to non-European people. I question whether 500,000,000 ever have done or ever will share a common attitude simultaneously.

But the more serious reservation is the underlying suggestion in the book that international disputes are mainly a matter of faulty communications. Rid your minds of cant, statesmen, and you'll see we all have to live together. But disputes are over issues, not images. They concern conflicting interests, inter-

national exploitation, an unjust status quo.

It is on his ability to focus on issues rather than images that Averell Harriman's reputation as negotiator rests. Not surprisingly, he has served several American Presidents and antagonised as many. He was never a crusader, although always a firm defender of American interests. This tactical flexibility made him appear dovish at the Vietnam peace talks, but hawkish earlier when he warned a hemmed Roosevelt that postwar Russia would have to be "contained".

Unfortunately, this book does not do justice to Harriman's career. A patched-up and inflated transcript of impromptu lecture notes, its style is unutterably flat and banal. In these days of ubiquitous memoirs one hardly dare say it, but please give us considered reminiscences and not what this book calls "personal observations."

HUGHES

by ROBERT NYE

THE ROSEWATER REVOLUTION, by David Hughes (Constable, £1.75).

DAVID HUGHES'S new book is a sort of animated essay, neither fact nor fiction, which makes use of a number of journeys round the Malvern area, down towards Wye, up into Wales, to explore the effect of change on a personality not notably stable in the first place and, more ambitiously, to say something about "the look and feel of England."

At best, it reads as though Mr Hughes were a latter-day Edward Thomas, a technically liberated Thomas, empowered to set down his doubts and depressions as well as his torpor and his responses to the landscape and therefore responding perhaps more honestly (though a touch more messily) to that landscape. At worst, it is self-defeatingly private, a long wayfaring mumble, a dribble of a soliloquy about anything at all which takes the dribbler's fancy. There is not a lot of best.

Spike Mays

by HARRY WHEWELL

NO MORE SOLDIERING FOR ME, by Spike Mays (Eyre and Spottiswoode, £2).

THE first chapter in Spike Mays's autobiography—"Rebels Corner"—was a magical, poetical book. It told of his childhood and his childhood in an Essex village in the early years of the century and it drew—and earned—comparisons with Laurie Lee and Richard Braithwaite. The pattern of adult life that unfolds in this latest book is all that his many admirers could expect. His zest for life, his work in the trade union movement, his avid thirst for education in adult college and university, his talent for friendship are all consistent with the character we met first in "Rebels Corner." But his account of these years and these events is disappointing. It is the sort of rushed, uneven, episodic and anecdotal account of a life that one might hear from a stranger in a pub.

FRIEND

by JOHN ROSSELLI

UNIVERSITY REBEL: The Life of William Friend (1757-1841), by Frida Knight (Gollancz, £3).

LIKE Bertrand Russell, William Friend was a mathematician who lost his teaching job at Cambridge for having talked out of turn in wartime. That was in 1793; Friend, a Fellow of Jesus, had already turned to Unitarianism and had got into trouble for a pamphlet against the Trinity. Friend went on to tutor the future Lady Byron, to turn out many more pamphlets and articles, and to settle down as an actuary. An indefatigable joiner, he was a member of the London Corresponding Society and other radical groups; late in life he was

still advocating universal education, to be housed by taking over cathedral closes. With a touch more humour and a touch more of the idealistic ancestor of Kingsley Martin's "New Statesman,"

Friend seems to have been a worthy but stodgy man who came to life at the Cambridge hearing. The book is much the same. Mrs. Knight too often has to fall back on padding and "we may guess..." Her general history comes straight from E. P. Thompson without his imagination.

Schoenberg

by GERALD LARNER

SCHOENBERG, by Willi Reich (Longman, £3.50).

WILLI REICH'S Schoenberg is described on the title page as a critical biography. Like his biography of Alban Berg, it is disappointingly and weakly uncritical. True, comments are offered on most of the works but, where Reich's own opinions are involved, nothing but the orthodox. There are sceptical quotations from others and some examples of Nazi-style reaction, but these are historical rather than critical. More useful are quotations from Schoenberg himself, all of them generally available.

A Berg pupil like Willi Reich, former professor of music at the University of Zurich, is obviously qualified to study and assess Schoenberg's music. Unfortunately, like most other writers, he is the composer's slave. Little evidence of his familiarity with the scores, as distinct from the literature, is given. The book is a biographical and documentary detail not published before, notably from the Berlin period, and he gives due emphasis to Schoenberg's teaching vocation. This is interesting and important. But not all the gaps left by the shorter Schoenbergs study have been filled in, and Reich's dry style of writing (felicity translated by Leo Baeck) leaves a little impression of a Schoenberg who is like as what his music is like.

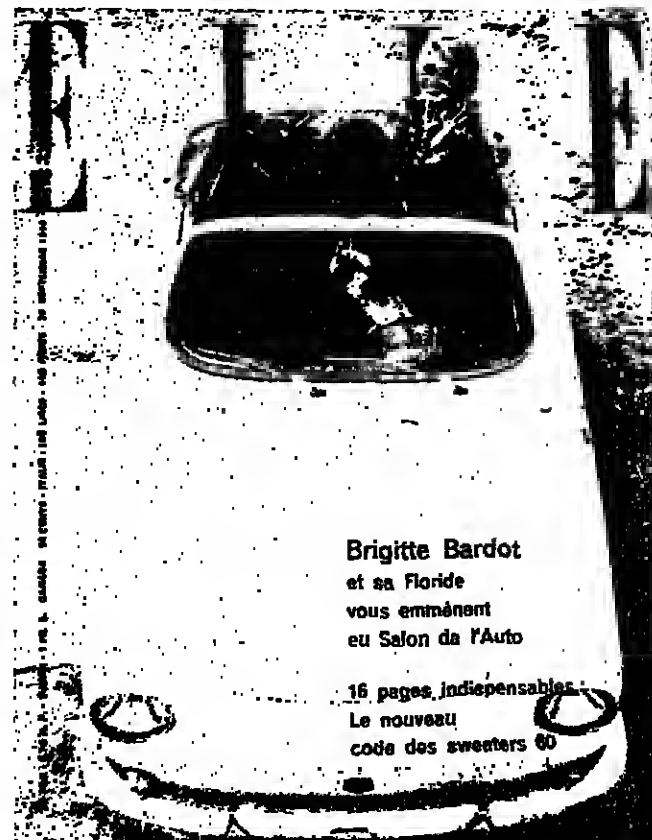
CRANE

by CAROL DIX

VOYAGER: A Life of Hart Crane, by John Unterecher (Blond, £3).

IN 1932, at the age of 33, Hart Crane leapt from aboard a ship ending abruptly the career of one of America's finer, if not widely acclaimed, poets. Objectively it might appear a melodramatic gesture for a poet obsessed by images of the sea and themes of drifting, whose long poems "Voyages" heaped to win him critical approval and whose frequent escapes from loneliness had led him to nocturnal excursions on the waterfronts and desperate homosexual adventures with the sailors.

The complex relationship between Hart and Grace Crane is barely touched upon in this biography. The book is a long, hefty piece of work that devoured 10 years of the author's life and suffered a serious heart attack before it was finished. And one must ask quite why this tome is aimed at. Not, one would say, at the casual reader; and then Crane's letters have already been collected and edited by Brom Weber, and for the scholar these will bear other radical groups; late in life he was



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The 50-year rule

by OLIVER McDONAGH

IRELAND SINCE THE FAMINE, by F. S. L. Lyons (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £7.50).

IN many ways this book is a remarkable achievement. It is monumental, both as a vast terminal review of the work of a generation of historians, and in its Victorian scale and solidity. Professor Lyons happily combines encyclopaedic knowledge with great discrimination in using it. The result is an incomparable survey of modern Irish history and historiography. It is comprehensive in its sympathy, just in judgments, unwearyingly wise, and often witty. It is full, orderly, and sober. It will give the intelligent layman a much deeper grasp of Irish reality than any other single book, and professional historians an overview of many fields.

Of course, over nearly 300,000 words Professor Lyons occasionally reaches conclusions and states "facts" with which fellow scholars will disagree. His Irish geography is astonishingly shaky here and there, and once or twice he seems to march in opposite directions in successive sections. But a journey of 755 pages of text (there is, after all, very long) even a second reading would be allowed a dozen stumbles.

But no matter what our gifts, we seem to sigh for

more. In his preface, Professor Lyons includes, among his aspirations, synthesis and extrapolation. He excels at reducing welter of material or ideas to coherence—every other paragraph of the book is testimony to this—and at unravelling particular moments of sequences of events—as in his fine work, "The Fall of Parnell," or to select one from several examples in the present volume, his untangling of the background to the 1916 rising. But sustained, interlocking analysis is not his forte. The various sections of this book stand best as separate parts. The welding is indifferently successful.

Such the same may be said of the excursions into non-political history. Here Professor Lyons, when he breaks new ground, furnishes a social, economic or administrative data rather than social, economic or administrative history. It is not a matter of choice in knowledge; often he is quite a pioneer. It is rather that he does not ask the appropriate questions, does not enter into the mind, so to say, of the extra-political branches of his subject.

It may be curious to add that the final part of the book, "The Partitioned Island," covering the years 1921-71, lacks the power and authority of the rest. The fault, if any, is certainly not Professor Lyons'. His clarity, breadth of view and empathy are never more in evidence than in the chapters on the Irish Free State and on the Republic. Even a second reading would be allowed a dozen stumbles.

But no matter what our gifts, we seem to sigh for

Virtuoso on Orkney

GEORGE Mackay Brown, of the Orkney island, is one of the consummate masters of poetry in Britain today. These two books should make it impossible to overlook him or to relegate him to a regional pantheon. He is an extraordinarily accomplished technician, whose virtuosity fits his subject matter exactly. In spite of theories of sincerity no poet will move his readers without the necessary bravura to startle them. Brown has this in profusion.

The Orkneys were an important stopping place for the Vikings between their Scandinavian heartlands and such foraging places as the Western Isles and the Irish Sea. Orkney men are, as Brown says, "fishermen with ploughs," and his poems are a beautiful weaving of the Thorkelds, Sigurds, and Gudruds of legend with the modern jocks, tars, and jennies of Hoy and its neighbours.

"Fishermen with Ploughs" and "New Poems" are a dream of the past and present, containing the most effective use of the saga style since early Auden. Brown has none of Auden's wider purpose—he keeps to his Viking descendants, still coping with their fish and flocks (and with the works of Fiesch and Devil in bed and kirk), but the tone of the poetry is authentically heroic.

Fishermen with Ploughs begins and ends with a first from a holocaust—first after disaster in ninth-century Norway, and lastly after "the black fire" of nuclear war. This latter section is the only failure in a book that is a masterpiece of superbly realised poetry. Such fables of survival after the bomb are best left to metropolitan imaginations.

The generations pass before us with their sins and glories blazing—each poem etches its hero into the hard landscape of rock and sea. The sea, haddock, and whales in it, are the changeless images of these ever changing poems. And the most likely catch in the net remains death, as the many direct show.

New Poems is more firmly fixed in the Viking past, but its poems are, if anything, even more powerful. Brown knows all the tricks of litany—repetition, runes, echo, ritual—but his work never sounds like the UNESCO-sponsored file of folk poetry.

He should be read in bulk, but I can afford one quotation, a short poem entitled "Shroud".

Seven threads make the shroud.
The white thread.
A green corn thread.
A red stitch, rut and riving
and wren.
A gray thread, crooked and
(All winter falling hand
tallish on wheel)
The black thread.
And a thread too bright for
the eye.

PETER PORTER
on poetry

FISHERMEN WITH PLOUGHS, by George Mackay Brown (Hogarth Press, £1.25).

POEMS NEW AND SELECTED, by George Mackay Brown (Hogarth Press, £1.25).

MATRIX, by Roy Fisher (Fulcrum Press, £1.60).

THE CUT PAGES, by Roy Fisher (Fulcrum Press, £1.60).

COLLECTED POEMS AND EPIGRAMS, by J. V. Cunningham (Faber, £1.80).

TWO NEW books from Roy Fisher are good news—at least in advance. But they are disappointing after "Collected Poems" and "The Ship's Orchestra." Nothing is wrong with the writing—Fisher is one of the three poets of the British avant-garde who can compose a sentence. It's just that these poems and prose cut-ups take "only disconnect" as their motto, and the reader's pleasure in each part is blotted out by its sequel.

Especially in Cut Pages, the effect is like wandering along a beach collecting interesting pebbles: the process need never stop and is finally unsatisfying. Many of the individual entries are brilliant and

his way of seeing has lost none of its sharpness. But the air is thinner, the perceptions more random.

The strange liaison of lyrical and aphoristic writing which I found in Tom Raworth's last book is present here also, though less wantonly. Perhaps I'm being left behind, but I need extra oxygen when reading these poems. Fisher offers me an excuse. He writes in "The Making of the Book": "For poetry, we have to take it, it is essential, though mental. It is a process constantly to set up little enemies 'if reviewers fall idle, everybody drops dead,' and later, 'A formula for genocide, given our nature.'"

J. V. CUNNINGHAM shouldn't be reviewed as a poet. In Yvor Winters's armour, he's that rare poet, the convinced and skilful traditionalist. Unfortunately, the skill is all after page 109, in the sections called "A Century of Epigrams" and "Latin Lines." Classical asperity and close translations are his fortes. The material is modern, the dilemmas ancient, as in this squib:

Your affair, my dear, need not be a sin.
See at the next table with what finesse
With what witty tensions and wit
As intricate as courtship,
The love-fated Sir Gawain and
the Fay at Luncbury
Faithful adultery uncommu-

MATTHEW COADY on crime fiction
Blows without bruises

SOCIALLY relevant mysteries are fairly rare. The best models, which have always come from the United States, tell us something about the psychopathology of the big cities. James M. Coady's *The Steam Pig* (Gollancz, £1.80) does it something similar for South Africa.

It does so, however, in a different fashion. Where the American private eye symbolises innocence against a landscape of guilt, Lieutenant Trompie Kramer is a police officer, a fast man with the skills of a detective, and a bruise, an instrument of the apartheid state. The story is cleverly constructed and deftly developed against the background of a small town in a South African province.

Social points are also made by John Rossiter in *The Victims* (Cassell, £2.10). He seeks to show how rules which police must observe can be exploited to discredit them, and how the progress of a criminal prosecution can crush the innocent as well as the guilty.

There is lots of fascinating procedural detail (the author is an ex-CID man) and the story hands off the attention in the style of classic crooks and an irritatingly anonymous setting.

The Tamarind Seed by Evelyn Anthony (Hutchinson, £1.85): Cold War quadrille

with sexual flourishes. Secrets flow from our embassy in Washington: young widow, shattered by affair with a cadish diplomat, becomes involved with Soviet agent in oleander-scented Barbados. Expertly done, with scintillating that makes you feel as if you've seen a good bad movie.

A Time For Pirates by Gavin Black (Crime Club, £1.40): Monopoly capitalism thriller with Tokyo and Singapore corporations slugging it out for Malaysia oil concession. Neither side reckons on British hero's Malay-orientated sympathies (or on the Reds). Dependably entertaining.

Guilt Edged by W. J. Burley (Gollancz, £1.60): Idiosyncratic Detective-Superintendent Wycliffe, given to introspection and pipe-smanship, unravels a brace of West Country killings. Agreeably sharp awareness of atmosphere plus recognition that some mysteries lie beyond the law.

The Shadow Gost by Hilary Wagh (Gollancz, £1.60): Neo-Gothic suspense entertainment set by United States author—in Sussex. Oddly out-of-focus view of Britain as hero, who combines weak heart with strength of ox, unravels a beauteous house syndrome. Foreseeable finish but exciting with it.

Did the press
kill
Mrs
McKay?

MURDER IN THE FOURTH ESTATE, by Peter Deely and Christopher Walker (Gollancz, £2.50).

NEW experiences should be more frightening to journalists than to find the reality has been warped by their tendency—during moments of high excitement, to present it in comic book terms. The McKay kidnapping was a ripe example of the process. The media became intimately and perhaps lethally involved in the message.

It's humbling to recall how uneasily one took part in the rumour-mongering which has been in Fleet Street since the disappearance of Mrs. Aileen McKay, wife of the deputy-chairman of Rupert Murdoch's "News of the World" on December 3, 1969.

Mrs McKay, some people were sure, had not really been kidnapped. She had wandered out of her Wimbledon mansion into some gaudy, mental, panal mist. Or she had run off with another man. Or she was the victim of a rival newspaper owner crazed by Murdoch's success (on the strength of this rumour three newspapers sent reporters to keep a 24-hour watch on the home of a fourth). Or it was all a stunt to boost Murdoch's and Aileen McKay's rising "Sun".

None of these suspicions reached print but they helped set the subliminal tone of public coverage and private attitudes. The police and others who shared them were days examining them. After all, evidence led in the house could have pointed any way. Interpretation was what mattered—and this was clouded by fantasy and mistrust, especially by mistrust on the police side over the powerful, desperate McKay family's faith in continuing publicity.

By the time all these clouds had lifted, Mrs McKay—according to the best present police guess—had been dead more than six weeks in a real, scruffy Hertfordshire farm. The FBI, better versed in kidnaps than us, says a victim must have recovered within three days to live. There is now reason to suspect that the amateurish Hoskins killed Mrs McKay within that period because they feared discovery by the older brother Arthur's wife.

Whatever happened, this is some way a brilliant investigation long overran Mrs McKay's time of hope. Why it did so is set out by Mr Deely and Mr Walker in this book. The most sobering and intelligent study of a crime investigation yet written.

Both journalists, the authors are fair enough to admit that the most perfect Pearl White rescue did would probably have come too late. But they are also independent enough to ask whether Fleet Street further reduced her chances. Three of their points will suffice. The Hoskins was swift telephone contact with Aileen McKay after the kidnapping. They were slow to be convinced it was a genuine abduction because the McKays had already released details of the disappearance to the press. So this might have been a hoax call.

Later and most horrifyingly, the Hoskins could not take phone Aileen McKay or any crucial days because his line was jammed—mostly by press inquiries. They sent a letter from Mrs McKay during this period. But again, its impact on the police was blighted by premature press disclosure.

No publicity probably didn't kill Mrs McKay. The impetuous incompetence of the Hoskins did that. Indirectly, this may have shortened her suffering. One shudders to imagine the transports of vindictive confusion into which the Hoskins might have been thrown by the consistency of society's reaction to their act.

JOHN EZARD

The year of the drought

EGYPT'S younger generation of writers has not yet found the independence and originality to throw off the influence of the distinguished older generation of writers (like Dr Taha Hussein and Tewfik al-Hakim). Dr Louis Awad, one of Egypt's foremost literary critics, summed up the situation in an article in "al-Ahram": "1970 was the year of the drought."

He listed the names of 30 of Egypt's leading writers and artists (including himself) and said, "what they have produced is marginal. An inability to express themselves has struck them." Others had withdrawn into seclusion or emigrated. The drought extended to work in the universities, cinema, theatre, and music.

He concluded, "we had become accustomed in the past to a year passing without anything significant appearing in the world of arts or literature, but this vacuum was not a drought, but only preparation for a new leap forward."

But 1970 was bereft even of preparation. He asked, "is Egyptian culture passing through a real crisis?" This gloomy judgment does not mean that Egyptian publishing has been dormant. During 1970 2,594 titles were published, in comparison with 1,819 in 1967 and 1,899 in 1968. Lebanon with 683 titles in 1969 comes a poor second in the Arab world. But both Egypt and Israel (2,008 titles in 1969 and a smaller population) fall behind Turkey's output which averaged 5,500 titles a year between 1967 and 1969.

A quarter of the books published in Egypt in 1970 came under the heading of social sciences. They covered topics as varied as international relations, Nasser's speeches, taxation, insurance, law, and criminology. More significant, however, and indicative of Egypt's present retrospective mood, is the rise in the number of religious books published. In 1970 430 religious books, some 40 more than in the literary section and almost twice the number published in 1967, were produced.

Within the literary section

well over half were plays, poetry, articles, stories, and novels of Arab origin, and a fifth was devoted to the translation of foreign works (mainly English, French, German, and Russian). Three hundred and eighty titles were classed as history, geography, and travel. Eighty-two children's books were published.

The basic reading diet remains unchanged. The Koran, exegetical works on the Prophet Mohammed and modern religious works—all are still best sellers. Similarly the better known works of classical Arabic literature have undiminished sales. The most striking departure is an unabashed quest for knowledge.

A colourful part-work series, "Al-Ma'arif" (knowledge), published originally in Italy as a children's encyclopedia has made a fortune for "al-Ahram," who bought the publishing rights, translated the material into Arabic and expanded the sections relevant to the Arab world, preserving the order to suit the Arabic alphabet. A recent

edition contained articles on ancient India, high tension electricity, the Turkish incursions into Europe, jet propulsion, light and colours, and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

The sale of dictionaries has risen—not least expensive ones like the *al-Ma'arif* (English-Arabic), *al-Ma'arif* (Arabic-Arabic), and *al-Ma'arif* (French-Arabic), costing about £4 each. The Ministry of Culture had seven dictionaries on its press for production last month. These included the Larousse dictionary of the cinema and compilations by European Islamicists, and European works in Arabic translation.

Other constants among the numerous books sold from street kiosks: slim volumes on Nasser, portraying him as "the man," "one of us," through short anecdotes, interviews, and quotations; books on health and bodily fitness; and semi-serious, semi-pornographic studies in sexology.

Dr Awad's complaint that latter literature appears to have dried up may be justified, but it imposes standards which may not be relevant now. The

recent publication of the memoirs of the singer Abdel Wahhab (a very rough European counterpart would be Maurice Chevalier), the popularity of Anis Mansour's "Haul al-alam fi 200 yaum" ("Round the World in 200 Days"), and books by Kamal al-Hakim indicate that anecdote, short stories, travel, interviews, jokes, and quotations are preferred to protracted, more ordered works. It is the search for knowledge, amusement and light entertainment which predominates in popular Egyptian literary taste at present.

Constants

PEACE IN THE HOLY LAND, by John Bagot Glubb (Hodder and Stoughton, £3.15).

THE MIDDLE EAST: A HANDBOOK, edited by Michael Adams (Anthony Blond, £8.00).

FOR 25 years, Sir John Glubb commanded the Arab Legion in what has

become Jordan. Since his abrupt dismissal in 1956, he has devoted his time to writing prolifically about his experiences and about Arab history. His latest book extends beyond the scope of his subtitle—"An Historical Analysis of the Palestine Problem"—to be more of a discursive history of the Jews from two millennia before Christ, through the world-wide dispersion, up to the present day's problems.

Michael Adams, the editor of the handbook *The Middle East*, makes clear in his introduction how aware he is that material on the fast-moving and turbulent Middle East can quickly become outdated. The book covers the Arab world east of Libya, and Israel, Turkey, and Iran. Mr Adams has assembled some forty contributors, many from the area itself, to give detailed studies of each country, as well as overall analysis of the area's political, economic, social, and cultural patterns. The breadth and detail of this excellent compilation will sustain it for many years against the Middle East's ephemeral changes. A. McD.

The outspoken and controversial broadcaster and author speaks to you

COLIN MORRIS

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Canadian brought in to run Cammell Laird in surprise shake-up

BY PETER RODGERS

A Canadian has been brought in to run the big Birkenhead shipbuilding group of Cammell Laird, in a surprise management shake-up announced yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry. He is Mr Graham Day, until recently assistant general solicitor at Canadian Pacific.

This is the second time in five weeks that the Government has gone abroad to find a man to run one of Britain's top shipbuilders. Early in July Mr Iver Hoppe, a Danish shipbuilding chief, was made managing director of Harland and Wolff of Belfast.

Spey loss reaches £1.06 M

By LINDSAY VINCENT

The Spey Investments experiment has cost the beneficiaries of Britain's biggest pension funds £1.06 million, or around 15 per cent of the total funds invested in the scheme.

The deficit is disclosed in the accounts of Spey for the 18 months to December. There will be a further loss for 1971 but the McKays are confident that the deficit will be covered by the end of the year.

The accounts, which have been humbled to reveal a loss of £1.06 million, are a collection of items. They include a loss of £1.06 million, which is a further loss for 1971 but the McKays are confident that the deficit will be covered by the end of the year.

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Sassahy, the latest EUR container vessel on the Dutch route

Production index at cautious peak

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The industrial production index rose to 127.0—the highest level ever recorded, by a matter of 0.2 per cent—in June to complete a three-month run of much improved figures. However, Whitehall statisticians are reluctant to draw the apparently obvious conclusion that some growth has started again, and stick to the more cautious mes-

sage that we have recovered from the drop in output caused in the first three months of the year by the Ford and other strikes.

They heavily underline the fact that the figures are provisional, and seem reluctant to believe one of their own statistics—the 4.8 per cent quarter-on-quarter growth in engineering production. This is the result largely of sharp upward revision to the April and May figures—the revised May engineering index, at 136, is some 4 per cent above trend.

Past experience of what has always been a singularly vague series, which depends on some erratic reports from companies, makes the official caution look sensible.

Nevertheless, if the figures are anything like accurate they do suggest more than a simple recovery from past strikes. The manufacturing index, at 128.8 in the quarter, is virtually the same as for the fourth quarter of 1970, but the improvement would be much greater but for a sharp drop of 7.5 per cent in the figure for metal manu-

facture. This is mainly the result of stock adjustment problems and the Ford strike, coupled with the strike by blastfurnacemen in June. Both the steel and copper industries ended 1970 with swollen stocks, and efforts to reduce inventories were nullified by the motor strike. Production is therefore still depressed, and a recovery is not expected until next year.

The best feature in oils was Anglo Ecuadorian, 23 up at 88 on its oil discovery. Parent Burmah, 44 1/2, rose 14 in sympathy.

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Market soars on Unilever

Inspired with new confidence by the £16.6 million jump in half time profits by Unilever the market soared ahead late yesterday, with the "FT" index closing 9.6 to the good at 402.9.

The crisis in Northern Ireland, the continuing dollar problems and Bowater's trading slump were all pushed aside as widespread and persistent demand dried up available supplies of equities, and in the absence of selling, prices rose across a broad front.

Gilts failed to hold early gains of half a point that stemmed from some optimism about today's trade figures. Nevertheless, rises of 1 to 1 1/2 were general at the close of a quiet session.

After a quiet start, leading industrial stockholders progressively, particularly around lunch-time, when the Unilever statement appeared, and gains of 6p to 10p were frequent at the close. Most engineering made headway, though Swan Hunter, 3 lower at 34 1/2, provided a dull spot on the chairman's warning about continued strikes.

Among firm electricals, Hoover "A" stood out with an 11p rise to 46 1/2 on the favourable half-yearly results. On the bid front, Bovril, 47 1/2, closed 21 better and below the best, pending Rowntree's reaction to Cavenham's third offer.

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Pound rises sharply but dollar is weak

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The pound rose sharply on technical factors yesterday virtually to its ceiling, and traded most of the day at 2.4198, in spite of some Bank of England support for the dollar.

However, with dollars still scarce—though less so than on Tuesday—trading volume was moderate, and dealer were much calmer about the outlook. "The dollar is routinely weak" as one of them put it, shrugging off the fact that it is now trading at its official floor value in London, Paris, Milan and Brussels.

Yesterday was the first day on which it was possible to sell spot for Friday, and the market had been ready for strong speculative selling ahead of the weekend. In the event trade remained pretty quiet until New York opened. The Bank of England intervention, thought to have been on a moderate scale, was to meet this demand and subsequent buying from the Continent.

The floating currencies—the German mark, Dutch guilder and Canadian dollar—all rose against the US dollar, but fairly modestly. Eurodollar rates eased slightly as demand became more modest.

The only official event of the day was a declaration by the Canadian Finance Minister that Canada's float will be continued "as long as the world currency crisis continues." Since nobody expected Canada to repeg her currency at this stage, the market noted this statement without emotion.

What Canada fears is not so much a devaluation of the US dollar, which Mr Benson said he regards as unlikely, as some fairly aggressive action to improve the US trade balance.

Most feared from the Canadian point of view is the Wilbur Mills proposal for export rebates and an import surcharge—similar to the British 1964 package. This would affect Canada particularly sharply, and the Canadian dollar might be appropriately allowed to depreciate again against the US currency.

A further reaction to the Mills proposal—a subject of renewed interest since a news agency reported a "favourable" reaction by US Treasury officials—came from the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. Japan does a third of her trade with the US and the ambassador said bluntly that the Mills proposal, which would have the same effect on trade as a dollar devaluation, would be "a tragedy."

Some US action on trade rather than currencies can be expected in the next few weeks to meet Treasury Secretary Connally's promise of what he has described as "the export promotion bill 1971." Treasury officials in Washington are said to be evaluating more than 200 detailed proposals for help for the trade balance.

The pound

Base of £100 = 100.000
New York 0.02, premium to 0.02, dis.
Montreal 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Australia 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Brazil 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Canada 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Ceylon 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
France 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Germany 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
India 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Japan 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Korea 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Malaya 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Netherlands 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Norway 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Portugal 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Singapore 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
South Africa 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Sweden 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Switzerland 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Taiwan 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Thailand 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Turkey 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
U.S.A. 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
U.K. 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Yugoslavia 0.02, to 0.02, premium.

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Canada 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Ceylon 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
France 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
Germany 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
India 0.02, to 0.02, premium.
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US firms turning to cheap sources abroad

By Ralph E. Winter

MANY UNITED STATES firms are increasingly buying parts and supplies overseas that are used in products assembled in the US.

An example is Caterpillar Tractor Co. which has been selling bulldozers overseas since 1910, and in 1921 started making them abroad for overseas sale. Last year, such sales accounted for 53 per cent of the firm's \$2.13 billion volume.

But now Caterpillar is going to buy abroad as well. "We are trying to become international in buying as well as selling," says Walter Swadenski, director of purchasing. "We expect our plants, regardless of where they are located, to look on worldwide basis for sources of supply." The ultimate step, which Caterpillar is studying, would be to build plants in countries where costs are lower to supply product lines for the whole world—including the US.

Ford Motor assembled its Pinto using engines imported from Britain and Germany and steering mechanisms and manual transmissions from Britain. (Ford recently announced, however, that it will build facilities in Ohio to produce Pinto engines.) Eaton Corp. recently started buying big castings in France for some of its truck transmission cases, and Arctic Enterprises is using Japanese engines in its "Arctic Cat" snowmobiles.

Edward S. Reddig, chairman of White Consolidated Industries, says: "We would rather do more manufacturing in the US and keep the jobs here but as long as it is Government policy to encourage imports without quotas and without tariffs high enough to offset the lower wages abroad, we have to import if we are going to survive."

The increased use of imported parts is obviously less than cheering to officials in Washington, who are worried about the balance-of-payments deficit, and to labour leaders, who are wary of watching domestic job opportunities vanish as the work goes abroad. "The export of American jobs and displacement of US production is continuing... In an increasing variety of finished products and components," the AFL-CIO executive council said in a recent statement.

On the other hand, the trend is good news for many consumers and shareholders. By stressing international shopping, numerous companies are slowing the rise in their costs, thereby helping to hold down prices and curbing inflation. By seeking better prices on purchases, companies are becoming increasingly competitive and sometimes can raise their profit margins.

International "sourcing," as world-wide shopping and manufacture often is called, is not new. US watches have had Swiss or Japanese movements for years, all major-brand sewing machines are produced abroad and many radio and TV sets are. What is new is the breadth and

the depth of the effort. Of more than 40 manufacturers interviewed in recent weeks, all but a half-dozen report they are looking harder for overseas opportunities to buy or manufacture components for products to be sold in the US. Many say the change involves a whole new corporate philosophy.

"We have been acting like many traditional companies, exporting to subsidiaries overseas that handle some manufacture, assembly and distribution for those markets," says an executive at Addressograph Multi-graph Corp. "Until now, we have done little importing." He adds, however, that they are adding the possibilities of building items in plants outside the US or buying from foreign suppliers to serve US customers. "In future manufacturing will be more a matter of professional management of resources worldwide than of operating individual national plants."

To a certain degree, the trend toward international "sourcing" is a result of the growth of multinational companies and foreign economies.

As might be expected, "sourcing" for import into the US makes management more complex. Purchasing men say it takes more buying skill to deal with overseas suppliers, and an elaborate intelligence system to stay abreast of worldwide market developments. Moreover, the longer supply lines require higher parts inventories, which must be added to shipping costs and tariffs when calculating costs.

Still, it is generally agreed that lower costs abroad, mainly due to lower wage rates, frequently offset the drawbacks. North American Rockwell Corp., for instance, is building a \$5 million plant in Singapore to manufacture industrial chain. The plant will serve world markets, including the US, says Alonzo Kight, international vice-president.

"The Japanese have been eroding our position in this market to the point where it was a case of going overseas for some parts of the line or giving up the business," says Mr. Kight. He adds: "Our studies indicate that we can produce cheaply enough to underprice the Japanese in their home market. Nothing would please me more than to sell industrial chain in Japan."

Singapore, with Korea, Taiwan, Mexico and several other developing countries, are under study by many US companies as possible sites for components plants, largely because an ample supply of low-cost labour is available. Dana Corp. is studying the possibility of making car parts in India, Korea or Ireland for shipment back to the US.

Previously, international companies say, the higher productivity of US labour usually working with superior equipment, frequently more than offset lower wages abroad. In some highly automated, large-volume industries, that is still true.

But in the past 10 years or so, experts say, the number of product areas in which US plants are competitive has dwindled. Part of the reason is that US wage increases have continued to outrun increases in productivity, and at the same time increasing mechanisation abroad has caused overseas productivity to rise sharply.

Advances in technology overseas contribute to component imports. For instance, Japanese manufacturers, partly because of technology developed in motor-cycle manufacture, "can give us what we want in a snowmobile engine," says Roger Skime, design engineer for the Arctic Cats. "Domestic manufacturers don't make the type of engine we want."

Pessimists worry that other industrial goods may follow the pattern set by radio, television and other consumer electronics. They say that US producers began by importing parts, then were forced by competition to import some complete units.

Last year, overseas plants made 91 per cent of the radios sold in the US, 51 per cent of the black-and-white TV sets and almost 18 per cent of the colour sets, along with components for many units assembled in the US.—AP-Dow Jones.

New ICL director

International Computers has appointed a director to be responsible for all UK Government and public sector operations of the company.

He is Mr Peter Hall who will be in charge of sales to Government departments, nationalised industries, universities, national research establishments, and local government. An important part of his work will be the

negotiation of development contract proposals with the Government and also ICL's relations with the Government.

ICL said yesterday that these activities had been brought together in a single organisation to "exploit the opportunities created by the Government's recent confirmation of its commitment to the need for a viable independent British-owned computer industry."

McDonald drops BSA bid plan

Dr Daniel McDonald has dropped his plan to bid for control of Birmingham Small Arms, the ailing motorcycle and engineering group. The future of BSA now depends wholly upon the board's success in raising the "substantial funds" necessary for the company to remain in its present form.

Dr McDonald, the multi-millionaire who founded BSA, did not give any detailed reasons for his decision: it was reached, however, after considering the company's position "with the full cooperation of the board."

The offer was to have been 50p cash for between 50 and 60 per cent of BSA's equity, but these terms were fixed before release of the alarming Cooper Brothers' report on the company's position.

BSA last night declined to comment on the withdrawal of Dr McDonald. Asked when a statement would be made regarding the board's attempts to secure substantial sums of new capital, a director, Mr L. J. E. Beeson, said: "We don't think you should press us. We have a lot of matters to think about."

The market's initial response to McDonald's announcement was to mark the shares down from 25p to a quote of 15p-20p.

Mr Beaumont Dark, who issued Dr McDonald's withdrawal statement through Kleinwort, Jew in from the US with Dr McDonald yesterday morning. Dr McDonald continued immediately to Switzerland.

Explaining why they cut short their US trip he said: "We learnt what we needed to learn in the time." He stressed that the decision to withdraw had been taken on "the sum total of our deliberations and after a tremendous number of conversations."

It is understood that Dr McDonald was prepared to jump in up to £5 millions and

the decision to pull out was taken when it was considered BSA would need more.

Mr John Hatch, a director of BSA, said last night that the board has "various plans" for dealing with just this contingency. He added: "Until we have had a board meeting to discuss the situation I can't really enlarge on them. The board meeting is expected to take place 'within the next few days'."

Asked what state BSA was in financially, he said liabilities were not so large in relation to the size of the business still trading profitably and the liquid assets. He said there were still a number of options open to BSA.

Rising financial power

Building societies could have the biggest concentration of financial power in Britain in three years, researchers said yesterday.

They are now close to becoming the largest single type of financial institution in the UK, the Bristol and West Building Society's research staff said in the quarterly bulletin "Factual Background."

In three years, the societies' assets could exceed life companies. Their total assets in mid-1971 were £11,717 millions—compared with £10,859 millions at the end of 1970.

Only six years ago the societies' assets were little more than half the amount invested in National Savings, but now they have shot ahead of the National Savings total of £8,592 millions at the end of 1970.

The London clearing banks, too, have been overtaken, and by the end of this year the societies were expected to have greater assets than the combined net deposits of the London, Scottish and Northern Ireland banks.

ITT must still testify

A US Federal judge has ordered the Government and International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT) to answer questions about the merger of ITT and Hartford Fire Insurance in spite of a pledge by the United States to drop its suit against the move.

ITT lawyers appeared before Judge M. Joseph Blumenfeld to ask approval of the merger, based on an agreement reached between ITT and the Justice Department in July.

The judge ordered briefs from ITT and the Justice Department to discuss what effect the merger would have on the economy, whether the agreement with the Government was sound and why ITT had pressed for the merger over Federal opposition.

Growth by AB Foods

Another year of growth for Associated British Foods, which includes Fine Fare supermarkets and Allied Bakeries, was forecast yesterday by its chairman Mr Garry Weston.

Last year the group increased profits by £2 millions to £23,500,000. Mr Weston told shareholders in his annual report that he was budgeting for further growth in sales and earnings.

Publishers 'well ahead'

Mr Peter Dew, chairman of Morgan-Grampian, the specialist magazine and newspaper publishing group, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that the results for the first four months were "well ahead" of the same period last year.

Mr Morgan also told the meeting that he was sure that the improvement would continue.

Laser to seek out pollution

A mobile laser costing nearly £20,000 (above) is to be used to measure pollution from factory chimneys. The system acts like a radar but uses a powerful beam of light waves instead of radio waves. It was developed by Laser Associates and has just been delivered to the Central Electricity Research Laboratories at Leatherhead.

The laboratory will use it for research into the dispersion of vapour from chimneys and for remotely measuring the amount of water in the atmosphere and over water surfaces.

The system, mounted on a lorry, sends out a laser beam and collects the light scattered back from the vapour and aerosols and smoke in the atmosphere and above chimneys. The strength of the signal which comes back shows the amount of pollution.

Curbs sought on offshore funds

The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) yesterday announced the establishment of an inter-agency task force to study the possibility of regulating offshore funds which invest in United States securities but sell their shares only to non-US citizens.

The task force, which already has held several meetings, includes high-level staff members from the SEC, the State and Treasury Departments and the Federal Reserve Board. The SEC recommended the formation of the study unit last March in its "Institutional Investor Study."

The task force will consider the appropriate tax treatment of the funds, which are generally located in countries that

Coffee talks all set for usual crisis

By our Financial Staff

A display of brinkmanship and a last-minute compromise to save the International Coffee Organisation from collapse are expected again at this year's annual meeting of the International Coffee Council. This is the usual course of events at the meeting though this year the crisis may be less dramatic than usual.

Unlike last year, when at times the deadlock between producers and consumers and between producers themselves, this year's meeting has got off to a quieter start. The executive board is now in session for full council will get down to two weeks of serious discussion next Monday.

By the end of the deliberations, export quotas for the next coffee year, starting October 1, and the setting of the controlling price mechanism or reductions in the total should have been worked out. Perhaps not to everyone's satisfaction, but with 62 nations taking part, that might be asking too much.

Every year at this meeting, the attitude of Brazil is crucial. The world's largest producer of coffee, she was allotted an export quota at the start of the last coffee year of 20,113,590 60-kilo bags, compared with just over six millions for her nearest rival, Colombia. Any agreement would be unworkable without Brazil's cooperation and, to get her own way, this year's conference could see further displays of brinkmanship.

There seems to be more agreement this year between producers and consumers over the total volume of export quotas. There is a view, apparently shared by Brazil, that an

initial quota of around 45 million bags would be set. Last year's quota was set at 54 millions. Then common would have settled for 52 millions. This year they are too low and that a quota would be in the interests of stable world trading.

Producers of the low quality Robusta coffee, however, have indicated that they like to see an increase in allocations, if not in the total. They feel that they have at times got a raw deal in the past. Last year their total allocation was 13,132,792 bags, compared with a total of 40,887,000 for Arabica producers.

It is this conflict between producers that might cause some problems during the few weeks, especially if the producers seek an increase in the expense of Arabica's best quality coffee—producers.

Uganda and Angola (Robusta producers are also States) have already said they want their quotas increased. They have less important products, such as Nigeria and Senegal. On the Arabica, India and Kenya both increase. Observers in London, however, do not believe it is sufficient common ground to see problems during the few weeks, especially if the producers seek an increase in the expense of Arabica's best quality coffee—producers.

Once the export quota settled, the next major item will be in the working of a new ICO price mechanism. The three grades of Arabica and the one Robusta grade, separate floor and ceiling prices. Any movement above or below these levels can trigger a selective adjustment in quota.

Robustas have held their levels during the year, while other coffees dropped below the floor upsetting traditional distals. A means will have to be found of restoring them, without changing the Robusta price range and without altering relative positions of the coffee—Colombian mild Arabica, the top and Robustas at bottom.

The successful working of the ICO will depend on a solution to this problem—a technical headache for the gates.

Malaya Gen to acquire Yule Catto

Malaya General, one of the smaller Malaysian plantations groups is to acquire Yule Catto, which acts as London agent for a number of enterprises, the Far East, but whose profits are mainly provided by industrial subsidiaries and portfolio of investments.

Yule Catto, which owns a 10 per cent stake in the estate of Morgan Grenfell is controlled by members of the family of late Lord Catto. It has acted as managing agents and secretaries of Malaya General since 1947 and now owns just over 25 per cent of its capital.

Consideration for the acquisition will be the issue by Malaya General of 6,320,000 ordinary 10p shares and the cancellation of the 2,293,131 ordinary shares of Malaya General held by Yule Catto.

The London Stock Exchange and the stock exchange in Malaysia and Singapore have been asked to suspend dealing in the shares of Malaya General pending the publication of details of the enlarged group.

Amoco and Total in North Sea dispute

A legal battle between two oil companies over their search for natural gas in the North Sea came before the High Court yesterday.

Amoco (UK) Exploration Co. claimed it had a binding agreement with Total Oil Marine for the exchange of information about exploratory wells drilled by the two companies.

Amoco had passed on the information from its side but Total had declined to fulfil their bargain. Mr Sydney Templeman, QC, for Amoco, told vacation judge Mr Justice Griffiths.

Total had agreed to give the information after August 20 but it would then be valueless, said counsel.

"Twelve noon on that day is the deadline set by the Ministry of Science and Technology for licences to drill."

£11M brewery

An £11-million brewery capable of producing 55,000 barrels of beer a week is to be built at Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, by Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, as part of a complex which will become one of the biggest and most fully automated breweries in Europe.

Company news briefs

Mr John Woolnough has joined the board of Datasolve International, subsidiary of Rothschild Investment Trust, as sales and marketing director.

Mr L. E. Gwyer has joined the board of Eloyde Retailers as managing director. Mr C. V. Ulyatt has been appointed financial director. Mr W. D. Morley and Mr S. H. M. Fraser have resigned from the board.

Final results
Rungtuan Tea: Trading loss for 1970, £12,981 (£4,820) after depreciation and bank interest. Celrd (Dundee): No dividend (same). Group loss £10,908 (loss £3,491) after depreciation £30,332 (£31,528).

John Edwards Growth (Holdings): Dividend 3 p.c. (nil). Group net profit £29,371 (loss £86,224) after tax of £2,800 (nil).

John Daly: 40 p.c. (23 p.c. Pre-tax profit, £73,555 (£55,362)). Dickwells (Holdings): No dividend (3 p.c. Pre-tax loss, £287 (profit, £5,084)).

Interim results
Telephone and General Trust: Pre-tax revenue for half year to June 30, £418,000 (£412,000). Temple Bar Investment Trust: Pre-tax revenue for half year to June 30, £187,000 (£184,000). America Trust: 3p per share (same). Pre-tax revenue £792,343 (£877,574).

Trislander approved for US

The British-Norwegian Trislander, the three-engined "stretched" version of the highly successful Trident jet, has been approved by the US Federal Aviation Administration for full commercial operation in the United States.

The aircraft, built at Brough, York, by Hawker Siddeley, has already attracted more than 25 firm orders and is

British Match

Results

Group results were dominated by a swing of £957,000 from profit to loss in the building products division of Eddy Match of Canada, where Kootenay Forest Products was hit by depressed lumber and plywood prices and Grant Industries had another disappointing year. Grant has now been closed down.

Match and chipboard profits were maintained and painting and packaging results improved by £450,000. A fall of £272,000 in the contribution from wood chipboard and fans arose from inventory problems in the fan division of Aircrow-Weyroc, which led to a heavy write-off at the year-end.

Summary of Results

	Year to 31st March 1971	Year to 31st March 1970
Profit before Tax	5,400	6,516
Profit after Tax	3,393	3,638
Attributable to Parent Company	2,956	3,125
Exceptional Items	354	—
Available Profit	2,602	3,125
Ordinary Dividend	(9½%) 1,771	(9½%) 1,740

An exceptional charge of £650,000 arises from the closing down of Grant Industries, the Wallsend factory of Aircrow-Weyroc and other unprofitable activities. An exceptional credit of £296,000 results from the decrease in the rate of corporation tax. The net effect was to reduce the profit available for appropriation by £354,000 to £2,602,000.

The Match Industry

Group sales of matches increased in volume by over 3%; overseas subsidiaries accounted for nearly 80% of the total. U.K. consumption again showed a slight decline but most of the overseas subsidiaries achieved higher sales, especially Lion Match of South Africa. In Brazil sales were higher but profits were affected by price control; an improvement is expected in the current year.

Other Activities

U.K. consumption of wood chipboard increased by 16% to 432,000 tons. Imports continued to account for 55% of the total. Aircrow-Weyroc's chipboard sales increased by 39% to 139,000 tons; operating profit was maintained, despite considerable pressure on margins from low priced imports. The new plant in New Brunswick, Canada, was completed by the end of April and first shipments of board should commence in September.

The closure of Grant Industries has brought great benefits to Eddy Match of Canada in improved liquidity and reduced burden on management. Kootenay Forest Products incurred heavy losses throughout the year as a result of depressed prices but since then the volume of plywood sales has increased considerably and prices have shown some recovery. If this trend continues, Kootenay is expected to show a profit for the current year.

Principal Activities	Turnover		Trading Profit before Interest	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
	£000	%	£000	%
Match industry	37,343	48.6	34,519	49.3
Wood chipboard & fans	9,230	12.3	7,151	10.2
Building products	10,651	14.1	11,378	16.3
Printing & packaging	8,720	11.6	8,308	11.9
Miscellaneous*	9,358	12.4	8,625	12.3
	£75,302	100%	£69,981	100%

* including: Vending Machines • Steel Furniture • Marine and Military Pyrotechnics, Fireworks and Smoke Pesticides • Ticket Issuing Machines • Steel Wool and Hardware Products • Boat Findings • Plastic Mouldings

UNITED KINGDOM • AFRICA • AUSTRALIA • BRAZIL • CANADA • NEW ZEALAND

Report and Accounts may be obtained from British Match Corporation Ltd., Fairfield Road, Bow, London E3 2QP

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Lusis confirms his superiority

From JOHN RODDA: Helsinki, August 11

The grand master of javelin throwing, Janis Lusis, led a Russian flourish on the second day of the European Championships in the Olympic Stadium. He won the title for the fourth consecutive occasion, stretching back to Belgrade in 1962. Valeriy Borzov predicted the 100 metres title, and Igor Ter-Ovanesian, the long jump champion of 1968, missed the 100 metres title by a centimetre.

Another vast crowd sent up one of the greatest roars of the day—Finns delight in javelin throwing—when Lusis's spear soared towards the heavens and away to stab rich green turf. Distance 86 metres 88 (297ft 6in) is the best throw in the world this year.

This achievement came in the second round, so sufficed out the hopes that a Finnish victory might be possible. Siltanen and Kinnunen opened their shoulders and lunged in harmony with the cheers of the crowd, but that Russian master, Lusis, remained almost aloof, on his own patch of turf.

Lusis's consistency is remarkable, for apart from his European title, he was third in the Olympic Games in Tokyo and won the title in Mexico in 1968. Janis Lusis, 34, is a Russian, who has been woken up by this morning.

Borzov is a beautiful athlete to watch—somewhere deep within there is a smooth running dynamo which converts power into graceful movement so rarely seen in 100 metres dashes. None



David Jenkins eased through to win his heat in the 400 metres in 46.7sec

goes well he can dip under 46sec in the final. There cannot be much hope though for Britain in the 1,600 metres relay for Bilbao, last in his heat in 48.1sec, and Robertson went out at their first appearance.

Among the other British casualties was Bull, who failed to qualify for the final of the pole vault. In long years of struggle in this event, very much on his own in Britain, this has happened to him many times.

Rosemary Payne reached the final of the discus, her best achievement since she became an internationalist in 1968. Her distance, 173ft 9in, is seven feet below her British record and, in fact, outside 12 qualifying distance, but 12 athletes go into the final and there was not a number to achieve 180ft 5in. Mrs Payne, in fact, was twelfth best, amazingly one place ahead of the Olympic champion, Lia Manoliu, who has exceeded 200ft, but was nowhere near that today, and Karin Ullgren, East Germany, ranked third in the world this year.

Max Klaus, of East Germany, won the long jump title from Ter-Ovanesian, with Lynn Davies in fourth place, missing the bronze medal by three quarters of an inch. It was a strange result, for Davies, who was in front in the first round with a bonus of a wind of 2.5 metres per second, was always second in his running, but not that explosive of the board. He was one of the athletes taken into the medical centre for a dope check and it was discovered that he was running a temperature. Further medical examination revealed that he was suffering from tonsillitis but Davies was making no excuses about his running.

Carter and Browne reached the final of the 800 metres, the first with a show of his power in a different form to yesterday's race, and the latter with one of the most sensible performances can recall him providing. Carter lacked the race from second or third place and after a slower start, 54sec, then in his heat, struck off the final bend to overtake the Russian, who was in the lead, and show he has struck the last round prove to be slow. With that, Carter and Browne were in the final straight, but they were not in the other semi-final, where Browne moved up to second place quickly and stayed at Fromm's shoulder until the last few strides.

David Jenkins has got over the hump in his heat of the 400 metres, and qualified for the second round of the championship with a winning time of 46.7sec. He was fully down wind, high on his toes in the back straight, and authoritative in every stride, and he was in the lead when he turned into the straight. He eased off into the breeze just a shade too much and had to thrust in the final straight, but he was suddenly on either side. But that little episode showed that if all

Second day's details

MEN

100 METRES—First Semi-Final (first four in each qualify for final): 1. V. Borzov (USSR) 10.4; 2. G. Wucherer (West Germany) 10.5; 3. G. Wucherer (Poland) 10.6; 4. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 5. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 6. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 7. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 8. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 9. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 10. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 11. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 12. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 13. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 14. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 15. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 16. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 17. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 18. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 19. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 20. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 21. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 22. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 23. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 24. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 25. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 26. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 27. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 28. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 29. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 30. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 31. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 32. G. Wucherer (USSR) 10.6; 33. 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